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PARROT & CO

BY HAROLD MACGRATH

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CHAPTER XVI.—Continued.

The name echoed and re-echoed through her mind: Paul Ellison. It should have been an illumination; instead, she had been thrust into utter darkness. Neither Arthur nor his mother had ever spoken of a brother, and she had known them for nearly ten years. Two men, who might be twin-brothers, with the same name; it was maddening. What could it mean? The beautiful white-haired mother, the handsome charming son, who idolized each other; and this adventurer, this outcast, this patient, brave and kindly outcast, with his funny parrakeet, what was he to them and they to him? It must be, it must be! They were brothers. Nature, full of amazing freaks as she was, had not perpetrated this one without calling upon a single strain of blood.

She lay back among her pillows, her eyes leveled at the few stars beyond her door, opened to admit any cooling breeze. Her head ached. It was like the computations of astronomers; to a certain extent the human mind could grasp the distance but could not comprehend them. It was more than chance. Chance alone had not brought him to the crumbling edge. There was a strain of fatalism in Elsa. She was positive that all these things had been written long before and that she was to be used as the key.

Paul Ellison.

She drew from the past those salient recollections of Arthur and his mother; first, the day the two had called regarding the purchase of a house that her father had just put on the market—a rambling old colonial affair, her own mother's birth-place. Sixteen: she had not quite been that, just free from her school days in Italy. With the grand air of youth she had betrayed the fact almost instantly, while waiting for her father to come into the living room.

"Italy!" said Arthur's mother, whom Elsa mentally adopted at once. The stranger spoke a single phrase, which Elsa answered in excellent if formal Italian. This led from one question to another. Mrs. Ellison turned out to be a schoolmate of her mother's, and she, Elsa, had inherited their very room. What more was needed?

The Ellisons bought the house and lived quietly within it. Society, and there was a good deal of it in that small Kentuckian city, society waited for them to approach and apply for admittance, but waited in vain. Mrs. Ellison never went anywhere. Her son Arthur was a student, and preferred his books. So eventually society introduced itself. Persons who ignored it must be interesting. When it became known that Mrs. Ellison had been the schoolmate of the beautiful and aristocratic wife of General Chetwood; when the local banker quietly spread the information that the Ellisons were comfortably supplied with stocks and bonds of a high order, society concluded that it could do very well without past history. That could come later.

When her father died, Elsa became as much at home in the Ellison house as in her own. But never, never anywhere in the house, was there indication of the existence of a brother, so like Arthur that under normal conditions it would have been difficult to tell them apart. Even when she used to go up to the garret with Mrs. Ellison, to aid her in rummaging some old trunk, there came to light none of those trifling knick-knacks which any mother would have secretly clung to, no matter to what depth her flesh and blood had fallen. Never had she seen among the usual amateur photographs one representing two boys. Once she had come across a photograph of a smooth-faced youth who was in the act of squinting along the top of an engineer's transit. Arthur had laughingly taken it away from her, saying that it represented him when he had had ambitions to build bridges.

To build bridges. The phrase awoke something in Elsa's mind. Bridges. She sat up in bed, mentally keen for the first time since dinner. "I have built bridges in my time over which trains are passing at this moment. I have fought torrents, and floods, and hurricanes, and myself."

He was Paul Ellison, son and brother, and they had blotted him out of their lives by destroying all physical signs of him. There was something inhuman in the deliberateness of it, something unforgiveable.

They had made no foolish attempt to live under an assumed name. They had come from New York to the little valley in order to leave behind the scene of their disgrace and all those who had known them. And they had been extremely fortunate. They were all gently born, Elsa's friends and acquaintances, above ordinary inquisitiveness, and they had respected the aloofness of the Ellisons. Arthur was an inveterate traveler. Half the year found him in Europe, painting a little, writing a little less, frequenting the lesser villages in France and Italy. He let it be understood that he abhorred cities. In the ten years they had appeared at less than a dozen social affairs. Arthur did not care for horses, for hunting, for sports of any kind. And yet he was sturdy, clear-eyed, fresh-skinned. He walked always; he was forever tramping off to the pine-hooded hills, with his painting-kit over his shoulders and his camp-stool under his arm. Later, Elsa began to understand that he was a true scholar, not merely an educated man. He was besides a linguist of amazing facility, a pianist who invariably preferred as his audience his own two ears. Arthur would have been a great dramatist or a great poet, if . . If what? If what? Ah, that had been the crux of it all, of her doubt, of her hesitancy. If he had fought for prizes coveted by mankind, if he had thrown aside his dreams and gone into the turmoil, if he had taken up a man's burden and carried it to success. Elsa, daughter of a man who had fought in the great arena from his youth to his death, Elsa was not meant for the wife of a dreamer.

Paul Ellison. What was his crime in comparison to his expiation of it? He had built bridges, fought torrents, hurricanes, himself. No, he was not a scholar; he saw no romance in the multifarious things he had of necessity put his hand to: these had been daily matter-of-fact occupations. A strange gladness seemed to loosen the tenseness of her aching nerves.

Then, out of the real world about her, came with startling distinctness, the shriek of a parrot. She would have recognized that piercing cry anywhere. It was Rajah. In the next room, and she had not known that Warrington (she would always know him by that name) was stopping at the same hotel! She listened intently. Presently she heard muffled sounds; a clatter of metal. A few minutes later same a softer tinkle, scurry of pattering feet, then silence.

Elsa ran to the door and stood motioless by the jamb, ethereally white in the moonshine. Suddenly upon the gallery pillars flashed yellow light. She should have gone back to bed, but a thrill of unknown fear held her. By and by the yellow light went out with that quickness which tricks the hearing into believing that the vanishing had been accompanied by sound. She saw Warrington, fully dressed, issue forth captiously, glance about, then pass down the gallery, stepping with the lightnes of a cat.

She returned hastily to her room, threw over her shoulder a kimono, and went back to the door, hesitating there for a breath or two. She stepped out upon the gallery. What had roused him at this time of night? She leaned over the railing and peered down into the roadway which in daytime was given over to the rickshaw coolies. She heard the crunch of wheels, a low murmur of voices; beyond this, nothing more. But as the silence of the night became tense once more, she walked as far as Warrington's door, and paused there.

The gallery floor was trellised with moonlight and shadow. She saw something lying in the center of a patch of light, and she stooped. The light was too dim for her to read; so she re-entered her own room and turned on the lights. It was Warrington's letter of credit. She gave a low laugh, perhaps a bit hysterical. There was no doubt of it. Some one had entered his room. There had been a struggle in which he had been the stronger, and the thief had dropped his plunder. (As a matter of fact, the Chinaman, finding himself closed in upon, had thrown the letter of credit toward the railing, in hope that it would fall over to the ground below, where, later, he could recover it.) Elsa pressed it to her heart as another woman might have pressed a rose, and laughed again. Something of his; something to give her the excuse to see and to speak to him again. Tomorrow she would know; and he would tell her the truth, even as her heart knew it now. For what other reason had he turned away from her that first day out of Rangoon, hurt and broken? Paul Ellison; and she had told him that she was going home to marry his brother!

XVII.

The Answering Cable.

Next morning, when it became known among the bankers and foreign agencies that a letter of credit for ten thousand pounds had been lost or stolen, there was more than a ripple of excitement. They searched records, but no loss as heavy as this came to light. Add to the flutter a reward of two hundred pounds for the recovery of the letter, and one may readily imagine the scrutinizing alertness of the various clerks and the subsequent embarrassments of peaceful tourists who wished to draw small sums for current expenses. Even the managing director of the Bank of Burma came in for his share of annoyance. He was obliged to send out a dozen cables of notification of the loss, all of which had to be paid out of accrued dividends. Thus Warrington had blocked up the avenues. The marvelous rapidity with which such affairs may be spread broadcast these days is the first wonder in a new epoch of wonders. From Irkoutsh to Aukland, from St. Johns to Los Angeles, wherever a newspaper was published, the news flew. Within twenty-four hours it would be as difficult to draw against that letter as it would be to transmute baser metals into gold.

At half past ten Warrington, apparently none the worse for a sleepless night, entered the private office of the consul-general who, gravely and with studied politeness, handed to him an unopened cablegram.

"I rather preferred to let you open it, Mr. Warrington," he said.

"Still, it might be something of your own," replied Warrington. He noted the lack of cordiality, but with passive regret.

"No cablegram would come to me from the department, especially as the diplomatic-pouch, as we call the mail-bag, arrives Monday. Open it. I wish you good luck," a little more kindly.

"May I sit down?"

"To be sure you may."

The consul-general recovered his pen and pretended to become absorbed in the litter of papers on his desk. But in truth he could see nothing save the young man's face: calm, unmoved, expressing negligent interest in what should be the most vital thing in his existence, next to life. If the man hadn't met Elsa to her interest and to his own alarm, he would have

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

IT WAS WARRINGTON'S LETTER

LITTLE RED RIDINGHOOD'S TICKLISH BUSINESS

—Darling, in Des Moines Register and Leader.

EASY FOR GOOD WHITE FATHER SCOTT TO TAME BAD INDIANS

General Who Knows His Man Just Goes Up in the Utah Mountains, Has a Little Talk With Piutes, Then Takes Leaders Down to Dinner.

SCOTT "HAS A WAY" WITH THE RED MEN

When the Piutes took the war path, Secretary of War Garrison picked Gen. Hugh Lenox Scott, chief of the staff, to bring the Indians back to ways of peace. There was no such thing as taking a chance with Gen. Scott, the chief of staff, for his whole army record is one triumph after another with the red men, and usually the triumph has been accomplished without resort to arms.

Scott simply talks the Indians into ways of peace. He is the best known white man to all the Indians; for not only has he commanded Indian troops, but when trouble between them and the government has arisen, Scott has been the man detailed to restore harmony. He has succeeded where all others fail because Scott never broke a promise to the warriors.

Gen. HUGH L. SCOTT

Seated at the head of the table in the little hotel at Thompson's, Utah, Brigadier General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the United States army, served four docile and apparently happy Indians.

The Indians, who had been pursued by a posse headed by United States Marshal Nebeker for two weeks, surrendered to Gen. Scott near Bluff. The Indians were Old Polk, chief of one of the divisions of the renegade Piutes; Tse-Ne-Gat, son of Old Polk, who is charged with murder; Old Posey, chief of the other division of renegades, and a son of Posey. All of the Indians referred to Gen. Scott in their Piute tongue as their Good White Father. The general insisted that the Indians were not prisoners, but "just his boys." The Indians showed keen delight when the general insisted that he and the Indians be given a separate table away from the "white folks."

Indians Not Bound.

Not a handcuff, not a shackle, binds these Indians, but the tie of genuine regard for General Scott is such that it would probably take a posse larger than that which United States Marshal Nebeker brought to Bluff to drive them from him.

After they had eaten, the Indians were supplied with cigarettes by Gen. Scott and then permitted to wander about with perfect freedom. The general's only concern was that the Indians might be run over by a train. They had never seen a railway train before and can hardly resist the temptation to get close to the cars. The Indians had their first automobile ride coming from Moab yesterday and they are looking forward with eagerness to their first train ride, which begins when they start for Salt Lake City today.

General Scott's story of the pacification of the Indians, told last night, follows:

Gen. Scott's Story.

"With me were Lieut. Col. Robert E. L. Michie, my aide-de-camp, and Trooper P. R. Randolph, of the Fifth cavalry, my orderly. We reached Thompsons on March 8, and went to Bluff, going by automobile, wagon, sleigh, horseback and on foot. At Bluff we learned that Polk and Posey and their Indians had gone to the Navajo mountains, some 125 miles wes tof Bluff. We stayed a day in Bluff and then went to Mexican Hat on the San Juan river, 28 miles west of Bluff

"We sent a friendly Piute called Jim's Boy out to tell the Piutes that I wanted to see them. Some of them came in near where we were camped, but it was not until the third day that any dared to come to the camp.

"Posey and four other Indians then came into the camp. We talked a little through a Navjo interpreter. It ws in the evening and I just asked them how they were. I told them I did not feel very well and did not want to talk to them until the next day. They helped us kill a beef, and we gave them a good meal, the first they had had for weeks. They were poorly clad and we gave them some blankets. Posey and his men did not have any weapons, but I have reason to suspect that they had hidden them in the rocks near by.

"The next day Polk and Hatch and about 25 others came in to see me. I asked them to tell me their troubles. They said the cowboys had come in the daylight on horseback and surrounded them, shot their children and wounded a squaw. They said they didn't like the cowboys. It seemed they previously had troubles with the cowboys.

"I told them that I wouldn't like to have my children treated that way and that I would be glad to do anything I could to stop it. I didn't try to push matters with them. I told the agents to see that they had provisions and blankets for the rest of their people and for their squaws and children. I told them that after they had thought matters over I wanted them to tell me what they wanted to do about it.

"They talked together and then said they wanted to do just what I wanted them to do.

"Then we sat down in a circle and I said: 'The marshal wants you and you and you,' indicating Posey, Polk, Hatch and Posey's boy, 'to go with him to Salt Lake. The rest of you can go back to your people and go to the reservation with the agents. Is that all right.' They said it was, and further they said that if I said so they would all come to Salt Lake.

"Then we broke camp and all rode ponies back into Bluff. We rode ahead and let the Indians follow us. They have never been ironed or shackled, never even led to believe they are prisoners. They never tried to get away. Why, I don't believe we could get rid of them if we tried.

"They are perfectly harmless now. All the Indians are satisfied. The whites are over their scare and there will be no more trouble from this band of Indians. These Indians are just children, easy to alarm and sometimes hard to appease. They had worked themselves up to a pitch where they were getting very dangerous. They were attempting to get a large band of Navajos to join them in an outbreak. Where they were camped in the wild broken country near the Grand Canyon, they would have been mighty hard to dislodge. It would have taken a large force of cavalry, two regiments probably, to subdue them, and it would have cost the government $25,000 just to get the soldiers in here."

None of the four Indians talks English. Through an interpreter, Tse-Ne-Gat, or Hatch, said he was not guilty of any crime. When asked about the Mexican he is accused of killing, he said: "The Mexican was my friend. We camped together. I did not kill him. Why should I kill my friends?"

THE RIGHT DRAIN FOR THE RIGHT PLACE IS NECESSARY ON FARMS

Farmer Should Study Conditions Causing Poor Drainage and the Remedy for the Same—Pay for Themselves Sometimes in Year.

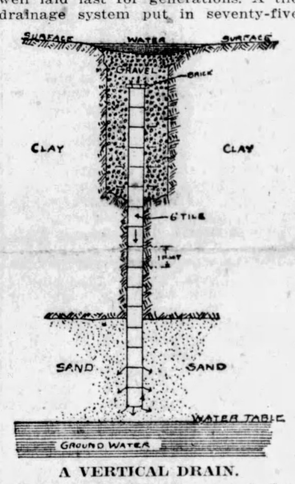
BY E. R. JONES.

The occurrence of an excess of water is an indication that some source supplies water faster than it is removed. The water is either coming too fast or it is going too slowly. Areas at the foot of uplands from which water oozes owe their wetness to the excessive seepage from the upland. On the other hand, retentive clays, due to the fineness of the soil, and flat muck or peat marshes, due to lack of fall, are too wet, primarily because the water is removed from them very slowly.

It is evident that the drainage conditions on an area may be improved either by hindering the entrance of damaging water upon one side or by facilitating its removal from the other. To accomplish one or both of these improvements, drains must be constructed to give gravity a better opportunity to remove surplus water. Drains may be open and shallow for surface drainage, covered and deep for underdrainage, or open and deep for both.

The capacity required to remove surface water can be obtained most economically through shallow open drains. For underdrainage, depth is more important than capacity, and this can be obtained most economically through covered drains. Of these, the most common are drain tile, which are pipes usually one foot long, made of burned clay or cement.

Tile are laid end to end in trenches from two to four feet deep. A gradient or fall of two inches in 100 feet is sufficient, but more is better. The trench is filled, and the surface of the field is left smooth. Water enters the tile at the joints and flows toward the outlet. To prevent the entrance of sand with the water, tile laid in sand must be protected by a layer of clay or muck. Tile that are well laid last for generations. A tile drainage system put in seventy-five



A VERTICAL DRAIN.

These Drains May Serve as Outlets for Horizontal Laterals. With or Without These Laterals, They May Drain Pot-Holes Thoroughly.

years ago in a tight clay soil near Geneva, N. Y., is still working.

The roots of trees sometimes clog the tile. This occurs when water from a distant source is carried by the tile through a soil from which no drainage is taking place. In such cases trees near the lines of tile should be removed.

The path that water has to travel through the soil is the same whether it be directed to an open drain of a particular depth or to a line of tile of the same depth and not full of water. The two are equally effective as underdrains in all soils, with the advantage in favor of the tile because it is out of the way.

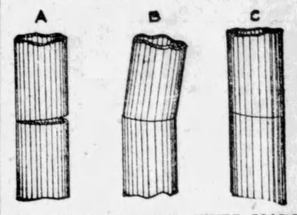
In sand or clay, tile two feet deep or more are not injured by freezing, provided they contain no standing water when they freeze. In muck or peat, tile should be laid below the frost line, because these soils may expand enough upon freezing to heave the tile to a damaging degree. Unglazed tile are just as good as glazed tile, except at an outlet exposed to the weather. At such outlets glazed tile or wooden flumes bear exposure without injury. Three feet is the common depth of lines of tile in sticky clay. In sandy subsoils a tile four feet deep can drain a strip 200 feet wide as easily as one three feet wide. Lines cutting off seepage should be four feet deep, if possible, in all soils.

On areas having a fair slope the depth may be uniform from the head to the outlet. On level areas the tile have to be shallow at the head and deep at the outlet. Likewise in pot-holes the depth is not always a matter of choice. The main frequently has to be eight or ten feet deep where it crosses a ridge in order to underdrain the pot-hole to a depth of three feet. A submain may be used to carry the water from several laterals through a place where the cutting must be deep, thus avoiding a deep cutting on each of the several laterals.

The failure of many tile drainage systems has been due to a poor outlet. The choice may be between a deep outlet that will give the main a good gradient and depth, and a shallow outlet that will be above the backwater of the creek into which it discharges. Though outlets may be submerged for a short time without injury, permanent submersion, however, causes sediment to gather in the tile, and, in climates where the winters are severe, may cause damage by freezing. Both of these dangers are lessened where there is a large volume of water discharged. This is one reason why it is better to have several laterals discharge into a single main than to let each lateral discharge into a ditch.

Vertical drains are holes dug through a layer of tight soil so that the water may move downward past this impervious layer. Those reaching down to a coarse soil not filled with water, are very efficient. The question to be determined is whether or not they will work fast enough to pay for themselves. Conditions found in lower soil layers are so variable that each piece of land must answer this question for itself. Sometimes the water moves upward in these holes instead of downward.

A farmer contemplating drainage on an area known to be considerably



POORLY MADE AND WELL MADE JOINTS.

Tile With Ends That Are Not Square, as at A, Should Be Rotated Until the Contact Is Made as Close as Shown in C, Without the Kink Shown in B.

higher than adjacent lakes or rivers, can make no mistake in testing the efficiency of vertical drains dug 10 or 20 feet deep and curbed to within 4 foot of the surface of the ground with 6-inch tile. The upper end of this column may be protected either by a patented drainhead or by covering the top with a flat stone or brick and surrounding the tile to a depth of 6 feet with coarse gravel placed in an excavation about 3 feet in diameter. It might be well to try both of these devices. Horizontal drains have an advantage in intercepting seepage water on springy areas, but in potholes and on large flat areas the matter of vertical drainage should be especially considered.

The limited capacity of vertical drains renders them more efficient for underdrainage than for surface drainage. Their success is dependent generally upon the accompaniment of surface drains for relief of flood flow.

There are several kinds of land that need drainage: On tight clay soils with but little slope, dead furrows running with the slope are valuable as surface drains. The expense of having well-chosen dead furrows four rods apart and cleaning them after seeding, is refunded many times by the benefit to a single crop. The ratio between the cost and benefits of these dead furrows makes them the most profitable of drains.

Areas now under cultivation with fair surface drainage, but with an underdrainage so poor that they are cold, sour, and late, are next on the list. They are twice as hard to cultivate and only half as dependable as those that are well drained. Underdrains to make cultivation easier and crops more certain commonly pay for themselves once every year.

Long, narrow, wet strips and sloughs or swales, too wet to cultivate at all, next demand attention. They produce nothing or, at best, a poor quality of hay or pasture. Their only redeeming feature is that they do not entail a cost of cultivation. Nevertheless, they affect the cultivation of the surrounding fields by cutting them up or making them irregular in outline. The drainage of these strips will square up the fields as well as reclaim wet lands. In appearance and usefulness such drainage commonly pays for itself every two years.

The drainage of potholes has all the merits of that of wet swales, except for the handicap of cost. The excessive depth that is required to secure an outlet sometimes makes their drainage expensive.

Large marshes are the last to be mentioned. Their drainage usually affects only the lands reclaimed. Nevertheless, it is a poor system of farming that will not justify their thorough drainage. The net profit of tame hay or corn on these lands as compared with that of marsh hay commonly pays for the drainage in four years.

SEARCHING DISCARDS FOR MEN WHO HAD RETIRED

A novel plan has been adopted in England to overcome the labor difficulty in the big armament and engineering works at Sheffield. The clerical staffs of the big firms have been searching the records to find the addresses of the men who in years past have been discharged because they were "too old at 40." The operation of the workingmen's compensation act led to many men being discharged at reaching an age when it was thought they were more likely to meet with accidents. Many of these are now being brought back to their old employment—even men up to 60 years of age.

THE RETURN OF TARZAN

BY EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

CHAPTER XIV—Continued.

Tarzan dove into the water and swam around the wreck to the lifeboat. The cool ocean refreshed him almost as much as would a draught of water, so that it was with renewed vigor that he brought the smaller boat alongside the derelict, and, after many herculean efforts, succeeded in dragging it onto the slimy ship's bottom. There he righted and examined it—the boat was quite sound, and a moment later floated upright alongside the wreck. Then Tarzan selected several pieces of wreckage that might answer as paddles, and presently was making good headway toward the far-off shore.

It was late in the afternoon by the time he came close enough to distinguish objects on land, or to make out the contour of the shore line. Before him lay what appeared to be the entrance to a little, landlocked harbor. The wooded point to the north was strangely familiar. Could it be possible that fate had thrown him up at the very threshold of his own beloved jungle. But as the bow of the boat entered the last shred of doubt was cleared away, for there before him upon the farther shore, under the shadows of his primeval forest, stood his own cabin—built before his birth by the hand of his long-dead father, John Clayton, Lord Greystoke.

With long sweeps of his giant muscles Tarzan sent the little craft speeding toward the beach. Its prow had scarcely touched when the ape-man leaped to shore—his heart beat fast in joy and exultation as each long-familiar object came beneath his roving eyes—the cabin, the beach, the little brook, the dense jungle, the black, impenetrable forest. The myriad birds in their brilliant plumage — the gorgeous tropical blooms upon the festooned creepers falling in great loops from the giant trees.

Tarzan of the Apes had come into his own again, and that all the world might know it he threw back his young head, and gave voice to the fierce, wild challange of his tribe. For a moment silence reigned upon the jungle, and then, shrill and weird, came an answering challenge—it was Sabor, the tiger; and from a great distance, faintly, the fearsome answering bellow of a bull ape.

Tarzan went to the brook first, and slaked his thirst. Then he approached his cabin. The door was still closed and latched as he and D'Arnot had left it. He raised the latch and entered. Nothing had been disturbed; there were the table, the bed, and the little crib built by his father—the shelves and cupboards just as they had stood over twenty-three years—just as he had left them nearly two years before.

His eyes satisfied, Tarzan's stomach began to call aloud for attention — the pangs of hunger suggested a search for food. There was nothing in the cabin, nor had he any weapons; but upon a wall hung one of his old grass ropes. It had been many times broken and spliced, so that he had discarded it for a better one long before. Tarzan wished that he had a knife. Well, unless he was mistaken he should have that and a spear and bows and arrows before another sun had set — the rope would take care of that, and in the meantime it must be made to procure food for him. He coiled it carefully, and, throwing it about his shoulder, went out, closing the door behind him.

Close to the cabin the jungle commenced, and into it Tarzan of the Apes plunged, wary and noiseless — once more a savage beast hunting its food. For a time he kept to the ground, but finally, discovering no spoor indicative of near-by meat, he took to the trees. With the first dizzy swing from tree to tree all the old joy of living swept over him. Vain regrets and dull heartache were forgotten. Now was he living. Now, indeed, was the true happiness of perfect freedom his. Who would go back to the stifling, wicked cities of civilized man when the mighty reaches of the great jungle offered peace and liberty? Not he.

While it was yet light Tarzan came to a drinking place by the side of a jungle river. There was a ford there, and for countless ages the beasts of the jungle had come down to drink at this spot. Here of a night might always be found Sabor of Numa crouching in the dense foliage of the surrounding jungle, awaiting an antelope or a water buck for their meal. Here came Horta, the boar, to water, and here came Tarzan of the Apes to make a kill, for he was very empty.

On a low branch he squatted above the trail. For an hour he waited. It was growing dark A little to one side of the ford in the dense thicket he heard the faint sound of padded feet, and the brushing of a huge body against tall grasses and tangled creepers. None other than Tarzan might have heard it, but the ape-man heard and translated it—it was Numa, the lion, on the same errand as himself. Tarzan smiled.

Presehntly he heard an animal approaching warily along the trail toward the drinking place. A moment more and it came in view—it was Horta, the boar. Here was delicious meat—and Tarzan's mouth watered. The grasses where Numa lay were very still now—ominously still. Horta passed beneath Tarzan—a few more steps and he would be within the radius of Numa's spring. Tarzan could imagine how old Numa's eyes were shining—how he was already sucking in his breath for the awful roar which would freeze his prey for the brief instant between the moment of the spring and the sinking of terrible fangs into splintering bones.

But as Numa gathered himself, a slender rope flew through the air from the low branches of a near-by tree. A noose settled about Horta's neck. There was a frightened grunt, a squeal, and then Numa saw his quarry dragged backward up the trail, and, as he sprang, Horta, the boar, soared upward beyond his clutches into the tree above, and a mocking face looked down and laughed into his own.

Then indeed did Numa roar. Angry, threatening, hungry, he paced back and forth beneath the taunting ape-man. Now he stopped, and, rising on his hind legs against the stem of the tree that held his enemy, sharpened his huge claws upon the bark, tearing out great pieces that lay bare the white wood beneath.

And in the meantime Tarzan had dragged the struggling Horta to the limb beside him. Sinewy fingers completed the work the choking noose had commenced. The ape-man had no knife, but nature had equipped him with the mans of tearing his food from the quivering flank of his prey, and gleaming teeth sank into the succulent flesh while the raging lion looked on from below as another enjoyed the dinner that he had thought already his.

It was quite dark by the time Tarzan had gorged himself. Ah, but it had been delicious! Never had he quite accustomed himself to the ruined flesh that civilized men had served him, and in the bottom of his savage heart there had constantly been the craving for the warm flesh of the fresh kill, and the rich, red blood.

He wiped his bloody hands upon a bunch of leaves, slung the remains of his kill across his shoulder, and swung off through the middle terrace of the forest toward his cabin, and at the same instant Jane Porter and William Cecil Clayton arose from a sumptuous dinner upon the Lady Alice, thousands of miles to the east, in the Indian ocean.

Beneath Tarzan walked Numa, the lion, and when the ape-man deigned to glance downward he caught occasional glimpses of the baleful green eyes following through the darkness. Numa did not roar now—instead he moved stealthily, like the shadow of a great cat; but yet he took no step that did not reach the sensitive ears of the ape-man.

Tarzan wondered if he would stalk him to his cabin door. He hoped not, for that would mean a night's sleep curled in the crotch of a tree, and he much preferred the bed of grasses within his own abode. But he knew just the tree and the most comfortable crotch if necessity demanded that he sleep out. A hundred times in the past some great jungle cat had followed him home, and compelled him to seek

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

Abe Martin

In th' army o' the unemployed th' hoboes are th' veterans.

You kin see a drunken man three miles in a dry town.

Re'ired Georgia Planter's Advice to Kidney Sufferers

Regarding the wonderful curative merits of your Swamp-Root, I cannot say too much. After suffering severely for three years or more with severe pains caused by weak kidneys, I was finally induced to try Swamp-Root through a testimonial I read in one of the newspapers. I was in such a condition that I was obliged to arise from my bed six or eight times every night. I purchased a fifty-cent bottle, and before it was used I felt so much relief that I purchased a one-dollar bottle, and by the time this was taken the old pains had left my back and I could sleep the whole night through. I am a retired planter, 70 years of age, and owing to Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, I am in the best of health and feel like a boy. I am always glad to recommend Swamp-Root to those who are in need of it.

Sincerely yours,
C. E. USSERY,
Bowersville, Ga.

Personally appeared before me, this 8th of September, 1909, C. E. Ussery, who subscribed the above statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.

T. H. McLANE,
Notary Public.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co. Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention the Toledo Weekly Blade. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

The RETURN *of* TARZAN

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

shelter in this same tree until another mood, or the rising sun, had sent his enemy away.

But presently Numa gave up the chase, and, with a series of blood-curdling moans and roars, turned angrily back in search of another and an easier dinner. So Tarzan came to his cabin unattended, and a few moments later was curled up in the mildewed remnants of what had once been a bed of grasses. Thus easily did Monsieur Jean C. Tarzan slough the thin skin of his artificial civilization, and sink happy and contented into the deep sleep of the wild beast that has fed to repletion. Yet a woman's "yes" would have bound him to that other life forever, and made the thought of this savage existence repulsive.

Tarzan slept late into the following forenoon, for he had been very tired from the labors and exertion of the long night and day upon the ocean, and the jungle jaunt that had brought into play muscles that he had scarce used for nearly two years. When he awoke he ran to the brook first to drink. Then he took a plunge into the sea, swimming about for a quarter of an hour. Afterward he returned to his cabin, and breakfasted off the flesh of Horta. This done, he buried the balance of the carcass in the soft earth outside the cabin, for his evening meal.

Once more he took his rope, and vanished into the jungle. This time he hunted nobler quarry—man; although had you asked him his own opinion he could have named a dozen other denizens of the jungle which he considered far the superiors in nobility of the men he hunted. Today Tarzan was in quest of weapons. He wondered if the women and children had remained in Mbonga's village after the punitive expedition from the French cruiser had massacred all the warriors in revenge for D'Arnot's supposed death. He hoped that he should find warriors there, for he knew not how long a quest he should have to make were the village deserted.

The ape-man traveled swiftly through the forest, and about noon came to the site of the village, but to his disappointment found that the jungle had overgrown the plantain fields, and that the thatched huts had fallen into decay. There was no sign of man. He clambered about among the ruins for half an hour, hoping that he might discover some forgotten weapon, but his search was without fruit, and so he took up his quest once more, following up the stream, which flowed a southeasterly direction. He knew that near fresh water he would be most likely to find another settlement.

As he traveled he hunted as he had hunted with his ape people in the past, as Kala had taught him to hunt, turning over rooted logs to find some toothsome vermin, running high into the trees to rob a bird's nest, or pouncing upon a tiny rodent with the quickness of a cat. There were other things that he ate, too, but the less detailed the account of an ape's diet the better—Tarzan was again an ape—the same fierce, brutal anthropoid that Kala had taught him to be, and that he had been for the first twenty years of his life.

Occasionally he smiled as he recalled some friend who might even at the moment be sitting placid and immaculate within the precincts of his select Parisian club—just as Tarzan had sat but a few months before; and then he would stop, as though turned suddenly to stone as the gentle breeze carried to his trained nostrils the scent of some new prey, or a formidable enemy.

That night he slept far inland from his cabin, securely wedged into the crotch of a giant tree, swaying a hundred feet above the ground. He had eaten heartily again—this time from the flesh of Bara, the deer, who had fallen prey to his quick noose.

Early next morning he resumed his journey, always following the course of the stream. For three days he continued his quest, until he had come to a part of the jungle in which he never before had been. Occasionally upon higher ground the forest was much thinner, and in the far distance through the trees he could see ranges of mighty mountains, with wide plains in the foreground. Here, in the open spaces, were new game—countless antelope and vast herds of zebra. Tarzan was entranced—he would have a long visit to this new world.

On the morning of the fourth day his nostrils were suddenly surprised by a faint, new scent. It was the scent of man, but yet a long way off. Every sense was on the alert, as with crafty stealth he moved quickly through the trees, upwind, in the direction of his prey. Presently he came upon it—a lone warrior treading softly through the jungle.

Tarzan followed close above his quarry, waiting for a clearer space in which to hurl his rope. As he stalked the unconscious man new thoughts presented themselves to the ape-man—thoughts born of the refining influences of civilization, and of its cruelties. It came to him that seldom if ever did civilized man kill a fellow being without some pretext, however slight. It was true that Tarzan wished this man's weapons and ornaments, but was it necessary to take his life to obtain them?

The longer he thought about it the more repugnant became the thought of taking human life needlessly, and thus it happened that while he was trying to decide just what to do they had come to a little clearing, at the far side of which lay a palisaded village of beehive huts.

As the warriof emerged from the forest, Tarzan caught a fleeting glimpse of a tawny hide worming its way through the matted jungle grasses in his wake—it was Sabor, the tiger. He, too, was stalking the black man. With the instant that Tarzan realized the native's danger his attitude toward the erstwhile prey altered completely—now he was a fellow man threatened by a common enemy.

Sabor was about to charge—there was little time in which to compare various methods, or weigh the probable result of any. And then a number of things happened almost simultaneously—the tiger sprang from his ambush toward the retreating black—Tarzan cried out in warning—and the black turned just in time to see Sabor halted in mid-flight by a slender strand of grass rope, the noosed end of which had fallen sleanly about his neck.

The ape-man had acted so quickly that he had been unable to prepare himself to withstand the strain and shock of Sabor's great weight upon the rope, and so it was that though the rope stopped the beast before his mighty talons could fasten themselves in the flesh of the black, the strain overbalanced Tarzan, who came tumbling to the ground not six paces from the infuriated animal. Like lightning Sabor turned upon this new enemy, and defenceless as he was Tarzan of the Apes was nearer to death that instant than he ever before had been. It was the black who saved him. The warrior realized in an instant that he owed his life to this strange white man, and he also saw that only a miracle could save his preserver from those fierce yellow fangs that had been so near to his own flesh.

With the quickness of thought his spear arm flew back, and then shot forward with all the force of the sinewy muscles that rolled beneath the shimmering ebon hide. True to its mark the iron-shod weapon flew, transfixing Sabor's sleek carcass from the right grain to beneath the left shoulder. With a hideous scream of rage and pain the brute turned again upon the black. A dozen paces he had gone when Tarzan's rope brought him to a stand once more—then he wheeled again upon the ape-man, only to feel the painful prick of a barbed arrow as it sank half its length in his quivering flesh. Again he stopped, and by this time Tarzan had run twice around the stem of a great tree with his rope, and made the end fast.

The black saw the trick and grinned, but Tarzan knew that Sabor must be quickly finished before those mighty teeth had found and parted the slender cord that held him. It was a matter of but an instant to reach the black's side and drag his long knife from its scabbard. Then he signed the warrior to continue to shoot arrows into the great beast while he attempted to close in upon him with the knife, so as one tantalized upon one side, the other sneaked cautiously in upon the other. Sabor was furious. He raised his voice in a perfect frenzy of shrieks, growls and hideous moans, the while he reared upon his hind legs in futile attempt to reach first one and then the other of his tormentors.

But at length the agile ape-man saw his chance, and rushed in upon the beast's left side behind the mighty shoulder. A giant arm encircled the white throat, and a long blade sank once, true as a die, into the fierce heart. Then Tarzan arose, and the black man and the white looked into each other's eyes across the body of their kill—and the black made the sign of peace and friendship, and Tarzan of the Apes answered it in kind.

To Be Continued.

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Ricinus, 12 feet,	Sweet William,	Candytuft,	Gilles, Mixed,
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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers:

I would like to know what benefit copperas is to hogs and how much should be fed.—W., Diana, W. Va.

To keep bugs off melon vines dust the leaves and stalks with land plaster, when the dew is on them, I have found this a success.—W., Meadville, Pa.

Seeding Oats.

Level, fine and firm are the three words which should be kept in mind when preparing a seed-bed for oats. The exact method of procedure necessary to obtain a seed-bed which meets these sepcifications will, of course, depend upon the kind of soil and the crop grown upon it last year. Many more acres of oats are sown on cornstalk land in the corn belt than upon all other kinds of land put together. In some sections where the soil is heavy and not very loamy, the land must be plowed. On most soils of the Middle West, however, it is not necessary to plow the land. An excellent seed-bed can be prepared by discing twice, lapping the disc half way, and in addition it will pay to double harrow.

The old method of sowing the seed and doing all the discing and harrowing afterward is to be condemned. Cornstalk land is almost invariably ridged to a certain extent by cultivation during the previous season. When oats are sown without preparation of the soil the kernels roll off the ridges and thus produce streaks of thick and thin seeding. Where the oats are thickest the plants grow less rank and ripen earlier and the streaks are often apparent at harvest time. The uneven ripening lowers the quality of the crop.

A fine seed-bed is essential in order that the seed may be covered to a uniform depth. When a portion of the kernels are covered much too deep, a portion not covered deep enough, and a third portion not covered at all, there is not only waste of seed but a poorer quality of grain. The uneven depth of covering gives the plants an uneven start and when the majority of plants are ready to harvest there is a considerable percentage which have not yet filled. This increases the percentage of light oats and lowers the weight per bushel of the crop.

A firm seed-bed is important because, with a mulch of fine, loose soil on top, it does not dry out so readily as a deep, loose seed-bed.

Taking one season with another, it pays to drill oats rather than sow them broadcast. Especially do drilled oats show to advantage in a season following a cold, dry spring.

A good seed-bed for oats means a better seed-bed for the clover sown with it. The number of failures to secure a stand of clover will decrease as the better preparation of a seed-bed for oats increases.

Destroying Wireworms.

Birds are probably the most important factor in restricting the depredations of wireworms, and among those that feed on the larvae that do the damage or the adult beetles, are bob-white, ruffed grouse, California quail, flicker, crow, cowbird, mourning dove, whippoorwill and bobolink. Beside the above, certain hawks, cuckoos, woodpeckers, phoebes, fly-catchers, jays, blackbirds, orioles and sparrows, help the farmer in protecting his grain from the undesirable wireworm.

Poison is of little use, cultural methods proving more effective. To combat the wheat wireworm, which is so destructive to corn on newly-plowed sod, the agricultural department's specialist recommends plowing sod land immediately after the first hay cutting, usually early in July, when the land is intended for corn the following year. This land should be cultivated deeply throughout the remainder of the summer.

Land that is in corn and badly infested should be deeply cultivated, even at the risk of slightly "root-pruning" the corn. This cultivation should be continued as long as the corn can be cultivated, and as soon as the crop is removed the field should be very thoroughly cultivated before sowing wheat.

In regions where wheat is seeded down for hay, any treatment of infested wheat fields is precluded. Where wheat is not followed by seeding, the field should be plowed as soon as the wheat is harvested.

Thorough preparation of the corn seed and a liberal use of barnyard manure or other fertilizer will often give a fair stand of corn in spite of the wireworms, a vigorous plant often being able to produce plants enough to withstand the depredations of several wireworms.

Good Seed Corn.

It is very essential that each farmer in choosing a variety of corn for his farm, should select a variety that is adapted to the locality. A variety should be grown that is properly adjusted to the length of the growing season; that is, it should mature readily in an ordinary season in the grower's latitude. Remember, a small, ripe ear of corn is better than a large green one, and with proper management about as many bushels of small or medium corn can be grown on an acre as there can be of a large variety. Most of the large yields have been made with the medium varities, and these varieties are practically the only ones suited to the northern half of the state, while both medium and large varieties can be grown in the southern half of this state.

Every corn grower should have access to at least two varieties of corn—large and medium—and sometimes a small variety must be used. If the weather conditions are favorable early, plant the largest variety that will mature in your locality. If for any reason you are delayed in planting 10 days or two weeks, as sometimes happens, plant the early or medium variety. Sometimes it is desirable to have real early feed, and in this case, plant a small variety.

One of the most essential qualities of good seed, aside from its adaptation to the locality, is its trueness to type. The grain should be of a uniform size, which can be secured by trueness to type. This enables the planter to drop the required number of grains to a hill with much uniformity. A full crop can only be secured by a uniformly good stand. If one does not have pure seed that is true to type, he should procure it of some reliable seed corn grower.

Sowing Timothy.

The most common method of seeding down to timothy is to sow it with a nurse crop such as oats early in the spring, but in most communities just as good or better results follow seeding with one of the winter grains in the fall. In sowing any kind of grass seed with a nurse crop it is well to remember that the principal thing to be desired is a stand of grass and the seeding of the nurse crop should, therefore, be comparatively light, especially when there is likelihood of a scant rainfall. It seldom pays to grow timothy alone unless one is raising seed. A mixture of clover and timothy makes a better hay for nearly all purposes than timothy alone, and is better for the soil. The usual rate of seeding for timothy alone is about 15 pounds per acre. Where timothy and clover are sown together about seven or seven and one-half pounds of each is usually considered the proper amount. If the land on which timothy is sown is at all poor, it should be fertilized if in any way possible.

POULTRY

Soft Shelled Eggs.

The frequent laying of soft shelled eggs occasions a considerable market loss in the spring of the year. Mrs. Whitaker of the poultry department of the State College of Washington, offers the following explanation of the causes and the remedies:

The yolk of the egg is fully formed when it breaks from the hen's ovary and drops into the funnel shaped mouth of the oviduct. It is at this point that fertilization of the egg takes place, probably within a few minutes of the breaking loose of the yolk, and in about three hours' time the formation of the thicker albumen is completed. The next section of the oviduct secretes the shell membrane which ordinarily requires about three hours. By the expansion and contraction of the walls of the oviduct, the egg is forced forward into the shell gland where the lime of the egg is deposited, and within 12 to 24 hours the egg is laid. One can readily see that anything that would have a tendency to make the egg pass too rapidly through the lower two-thirds of the oviduct would cause the hen to lay soft shelled eggs.

The first and usual cause of soft shelled eggs is that the bird is too fat. The muscular movement of the oviduct is hindered by layers of fat, and instead of the egg being controlled by firm muscles it merely slips through a flabby mass without getting its shell on. The difficulty will vanish if the birds are made to scratch hard in a clean dry straw litter for all their grain, and the ration fed is not overfattening. Sprouted oats will be a valuable food, as they are less fattening than either wheat or corn. In some cases it might be advisable for a few days to omit all mashes, especially moist mashes, from the ration.

The second source of soft shelled eggs is lack of lime in the hen's ration. In this case the shell secreting part of the oviduct fails to do its work because of lack of material. Clam shell is not so readily soluble as oyster shell. What is commercially known as beach shell is preferable to clam shell. It is claimed by some poultrymen that the use of a limestone grit also helps to supply shell material to the hen. It is often recommended that old plaster be broken up and thrown in a box in the pen for birds to pick at as a source of lime.

The third cause of soft shelled eggs is the forcing of hens for too frequent egg production. A second yolk breaks off from the ovary and drops into the funnel of the oviduct, and the first one is forced too rapidly on its way for it to be completely formed when laid.

The fourth cause of soft shelled eggs comes from scouring, that is, from feeding a too loosening ration to your birds. Beets or mangels will sometimes produce this result. The droppings, normally, should be dark slate or dull black color, firm enough to maintain a spiral shape as seen on the dropping boards.

Eggeating Hens.

The way the hen usually contracts the habit of eating eggs is by accidentally breaking an egg when getting out of the nest. After getting a taste of the egg which she likes, she often thereafter breaks the shells of newlaid eggs and eats them. The taste of eggs is especially pleasing to hens which are not getting a balanced ration, and who crave something containing considerable protein. It is therefore important that one feed hens some beef or bone meal or milk to go with their regular grain ration. Keeping the hens busy by making them work for their feed will also help to counteract this habit, and the shells of eggs used in the house, which are to be fed to the hens, should be crumpled and heated in the oven before feeding. Despite all one can do, sometimes it is rather hard to break the egg-eating habit. Some are successful by filling an egg shell with red pepper or other disagreeable stuff, or by putting china eggs around for the hens to peck at and hurt their bills. Keeping the nests dark will also tend to break or prevent the habit.

If none of these methods effect a cure, it would be advisable to get rid of the hens who have the habit, or put them in a place by themselves so that they do not teach the others.

LIVE STOCK

Mares for Raising Mules.

The kind of mares from which to raise best mules is a subject of much discussion. Many different breeders have as many different ideas as to what constitutes an ideal mule mare. Then, too, the market classes are so varied that it takes many types of mares to fill the demands. All good grade mares have a place in producing the good marketable mule. The pure bred mare should never be used for this purpose, unless some unsoundness or fault of conformation would hinder her from producing a good, sound, well-formed colt of her own kind.

The market classes of mules are of five different kinds. The plantation mules are composed of the sugar and cotton mule and are considered of the highest class, and accordingly bring the price. They must be sound, with plenty of quality, clean cut, a breedy appearance, with a fine coat of hair. From most authorities this mule is produced from a grade Percheron mare upon a foundation of standard or thoroughbred blood. The draft blood in the mare gives size, and from the lighter blood comes style and finish. All must be combined in this class of mules. The lumberman prefers a different kind of mule, one with plenty of weight and ruggedness that will insure a great amount of hard work. This is more looked for than quality or fine points. Here the heavy-boned, drafty mare finds a place; large, roomy mares, with lots of weight. And so on through the other classes—the railroad, the lever and the mine mules.

There is a demand for each class, and any good grade mare of good conformation can be relied upon as a money-maker in the production of mule colts. The grade draft mare, the coach mare, or the mares containing a good portion of standard or thoroughbred blood are all regarded very highly as mares for raising mules. Of course, they must have size with good conformation, good long barrel, well ribbed up to hips, a short back, and good set of limbs and feet.

But with all these good points in the mare, one cannot hope for best success unless one use the services of a good jack. One of our experiment stations has found out "that the quality of the mules depends more upon the kind of jack than upon the type of dam." The best jack is none too good if you would raise mules of the right kind. The good grade mare, when rightly mated, will produce a mule that will sell at weaning time for as much as the dam would have brought as a yearling or two-year-old.

Corn Silage for Lambs.

The efficiency of adding corn silage to a corn and clover hay ration for fattening lambs was tested at Purdue experiment station. It was found that the addition of the silage increased the rate of gain two pounds a head, cut down the cost of gains $1.20 a hundredweight, and increased the profit on each lamb 40 cents. The importance of feeding rough feed in conjunction with silage and concentrated feeds was also tested. The lot receiving cottonseed meal, clover hay and corn silage made seven pounds a head better gains than the lot receiving the same ration without hay, and although the cost of gain was increased 63 cents a hundredweight by the addition of the hay, the selling price of the lambs was 35 cents higher and the profit 23 cents a head greater than the lot getting silage without other roughage.

THE DAIRY

Raising Dairy Heifers.

We have had quite a lot of experience in raising dairy heifers and have tried about all the various ways, but have found there is only one right way, and that is, to let the calf have its own mother's milk for quite a while after it is born. I know that most dairy men advise feeding skim milk, but it stands to reason that the whole milk is the best. If it is not why did nature provide it. We cannot improve upon nature's way of feeding a young animal. Besides, when a man is selling whole milk he has no skim milk to feed.

Some will say that we cannot afford to feed the butter fat to calves. We can if the calf is worth raising. Hundreds of calves all over the country are kept every year when they should have gone to the butcher. It only pays to keep the calves from the very best producing cows (and they should carry a large per cent of dairy blood) and from a pure bred dairy bull, which shows heavy producing ancestry.

The calf should always be allowed to suck its own mother, for the composition of the milk of no two cows is exactly the same and changing a calf from one cow to another nearly always causes a derangement of the digestive organs such as scours, etc. Do not be afraid to let the calf have its own mother's milk for quite a long time. However, it should have some bran and good clover hay placed before it in a few days and it will soon learn to eat. Also some good clean water. As it becomes older the feeds may be varied more and the amount of milk decreased gradually so that it will be weaned without hardly knowing it. They should be well fed, especially on protein feeds, to produce a good growth.

One of the most important things to consider is keeping everything clean. Calves will not do well if fed out of dirty unsanitary boxes and buckets or if kept in a dark, damp, dirty stable, even if the ration is correct. Scours in calves is oftentimes nature trying to rid the system of impurities caused by careless handling. No young animal will respond to good treatment quicker than a dairy heifer and she will respond to bad treatment also just as quickly. She must be both well bred and well cared for to make a profitable dairy animal, otherwise she will be valued at what she is worth for beef only.

Breeding to Increase Production.

By controlling and directing the breeding of your cows the production of butter fat can be steadily increased. The aim should be to have cows that will produce 250 to 300 pounds butter fat a year.

It requires nearly 200 pounds a year to pay for the cost of keeping the animal. There is no use keeping cows at a loss when with care in breeding and feeding, production may be increased until dairying is profitable.

It is stated that 75 per cent of the cows in Ohio are unprofitable. By carefully selecting a pure-bred bull from a milk and butter strain to head your herd and with good care and management these difficulties can be overcome and the herd average gradually increased.

Water for the Calf..

The young calf does not receive all the moisture it needs from the skim milk which it gets as a regular ration. At a very early age it will drink a little water if it has an opportunity and it will do this a number of times during the day. It is a good plan to have water before it at all times. This need of the calf for water is not generally understood, and the young animal is usually painfully thirsty as well as hungry at feeding time. The result is that it gorges itself with the milk or drinks too rapidly when it has a chance. Thus it does not get the full benefit of the milk and digestive troubles will result. Remember that milk is the calf's food. Water should be its drink.

Tells why chicks die
E. J. Reefer, the poultry expert of 756 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a valuable book entitled "White Diarrhoea and How to Cure It." This book contains scientific facts on white diarrhoea and tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 98 per cent of every hatch. All poultry raisers should certainly write Mr. Reefer for one of these valuable FREE books.

THE ORCHARD

Growing Grapes.

Profit from the grape requires health and vigor or roots, cane and leaves; plenty of plant food to grow the fruit and new wood for next year's crop.

Most important of all for the current year's fruit is correct pruning.

The pruner must learn just how much fruit the particular vine to be pruned can be expected to mature and still develop strong canes and fruit buds for next year's crop.

The beginner should keep the following things in mind:

1. Old wood never bears fruit again.

2. That the wood vine which grows from the pruned vine will bear fruit this year and furnish the bearing shoots for next year's crop.

3. If no pruning is done, the vine will bear a dozen clusters of grapes where there should be but one.

4. By pruning off nine-tenths of the wood and leaving from 30 to 50 buds to the vine, the yield of high quality food will be increased tenfold.

THE GARDEN

Growing Leeks.

The leek is an old vegetable, of the same family as the onion, which is used chiefly in soups. It does not possess the strong flavor which characterizes the onion. Fairly rich soil is required for leeks.

Sow the seed in April in a seed bed, sowing thinly and covering one inch deep. Transplant when the plants are about five inches high to rows a foot apart in good rich soil. Set six inches apart in the rows, and cover the necks of the plants with soil. The shape of the leek is different from that of the onion as there is no rounded bulb in the former.

As the plants grow the soil must be kept drawn up around the neck of each one, in order to increase the size of the edible part and at the same time blanch it. By October the plants will be ready for use. For winter storage the plants must be put in trenches similar to celery as they cannot be kept in a dry state.

Successions Not to Plant.

There are certain vegetables which should not occupy the same soil in close succession because they leave in the soil elements which plants use, or favor certain bacterial or fungous diseases, or give food to insect pests. Sometimes an intervening crop will free the soil from these conditions in one season. In other cases, a year or more should elapse before a certain crop or one similar in growth and requirements should be grown on the soil. For instance, potatoes and eggplants should not follow one another. The same blights and bug attack both. The tomato also suffers in much the same way.

Eggplant immediately after cabbage in the same season suffers for water, if the season is dry. Cabbage removes a great quantity of moisture from the soil and also a great amount of fertility, both of which the eggplant needs. Eggplant after crook necked squash, which has borne steadily with continued picking suffers for the same reason. In close rotation with no recuperative period between, "big feeders" should not be grown, but rather a "little feeder" after a "big feeder" or vice versa.

Lettuce and early beets, eggplant, and cabbage are of this class. Onions require rich soil but do not exhaust it to the extent of larger foliage crops. Beans should not be grown after beans which suffered from rot or rust previously. Peppers will blight or wilt after tomatoes, eggplant and peppers.

USE OF CONCRETE ON FARM IS INCREASING

A Few Hints to Help in Its Construction.

With the rapid decrease of our lumber supply and the resulting increase in the price of lumber, there has come a necessary demand for a new building material. Nowhere has this demand been felt more keenly than on the American farm, where lumber has till naw been practically the only building material. On account, however, of the farmer's nearness to the timber itself, he has been the last one to feel the full effect of the shortage.

In concrete a building material has been discovered that in many instances has proved to be far superior to lumber, brick or building stones, on account of its durability, economy and safety from fire loss. Moreover, it can very often be used at the most convenient time by the farmer himself with a very little assistance.

Frequently cement users have made costly mistakes by not informing themselves properly before starting their work, concerning the correct methods of making good concrete. For this purpose the following materials are necessary: (1) cement; (2) sand; (3) gravel or crushed stone; and (4) water.

Cement is therefore only one part of a concrete mixture. A far greater proportion of sand and gravel than cement is required. The quantity of cement to be used and the strength of the concrete depends entirely on the quality and size of the sand and gravel, and it is of the utmost importance that these be of the right kind. With an equal amount of cement a far stronger concrete can be made, if the sand and gravel are of the proper size and correctly proportioned. It is sometimes thought that any kind of soil of a sandy nature, mixed with a small percentage of cement, will make concrete, but this idea is incorrect.

In the selection of sand great care should be used, and attention should be given to its quality, for sand contributes from one-third to one-half of the amount of the materials used in making concrete.

The largest part of concrete is the gravel or crushed stone. This should be clean; that is, free from loam, clay or vegetable matter. The water used for concrete should be clean and free from strong acids and alkalis.

In building a poultry house with a concrete foundation, a little extra trouble and slight expense will also make it absolutely rat-proof. Of course, perfect drainage is the first requisite. In a deep, gravelly soil, where we do not meet with a water-proof clay subsoil, digging a deep trench, or putting tile in the bottom is not necessary. Where the subsoil does not allow the free passage of water, however, the trench should reach below the frost line and a line of 3-inch tile placed in the bottom, connected with a proper outlet. The lower part of the trench is then filled with flat stones, placed so as to give chance for the free passage of water. Smaller stones or cinders are placed upon them, and up to within a few inches of the ground surface. Stand boards on edge so as to make a form for the concrete of proper width, say six or eight inches. Next prepare your concrete by mixing Portland or other good cement, one part, with three parts sand, and water enough to make a putty-like mass, with which the board form is to be evenly filled up. This makes a practically indestructible foundation.

BROILERS ON THE FARM

The early chick is the most profitable, yet there is profit in the late chick, provided it is not too late.

There is an exceptionally large demand in some sections for light-weight roasters and broilers of from two to two and a half pounds. This furnishes a splendid opportunity for those who wish to rear and market chicks without being obliged to house them. Hatched in May or June, they should easily weigh two or two and one-half pounds before October 1. If especially well fed, they should reach that weight still earlier. This is the most favorable time to hatch and to raise chickens, as the parent stock has been out of doors long enough to acquire splendid health and remarkable vigor. Eggs, if sensibly set, should hatch almost perfectly and the chicks should live and thrive.

The equipment required is very small—a good sized box or a barrel, covered with waterproof paper, set in a dry, sheltered place, may be used both to set the hen in and to house the brood, though the barrel is rather unsuitable for the brood after the chicks are weaned, especially if there are many of them.

Both hen and chicks should be allowed free range after the chicks are a few days old, to pick up a large share of their living, but in addition it is a good plan to feed them at night, and to give them all they will eat, as they will grow faster and they will either be marketable at an earlier age or weigh more, and consequently bring more, at a given time. Chickens of this weight will not, it is true, bring a fortune, but it must be remembered that they cost very little to rear. The fact that the earlier they are marketed, the better the price, should not be lost sight of, and for this reason, it pays to feed them a little where there is not an opportunity to pick up abundance of food.—A. C. Smith.

The Amazon river is 3,944 miles long, rising within 70 miles of the Pacific ocean and flowing clear across the continent. The Amoor, the great stream of China and Siberia, is 1,300 miles in length, but for nearly nine months in the year is ice bound. The Hoangho, or Yellow river, of China is 2,800 miles in length, and drains a territory equal to one-third the area of the United States.

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Why pay an average of $4.25 apiece for other standard bicycle tires when $2.48 buys the famous Goodyear-Akron — single tube — guaranteed?
Men cannot build better tires than Goodyear. And here the price is cut in two through Goodyear methods, enormous production and modern equipment.
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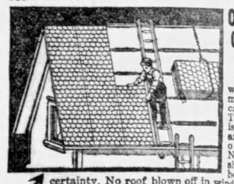
Makers of Goodyear Automobile Tires.

Low Prices on Edwards Metal Shingles
Business is on the mend. Steel mills have renewed operations. Orders are pouring in. That means demand—higher prices. But, before prices start up—NOW is the time to decide on your new roof, and get the rock-bottom price on Edwards Rust-proof Metal shingles—the everlasting roof—the fireproof roof—the time-saving, money-saving, trouble-saving roof.
A canvass of experienced farmers has just been made. Man after man says, "Metal Shingles for mine." And they give their reasons. Wood shingles are costly and troublesome. Many "prepared" roofings blow off or dry up. Corrugated roofings "sweat."
Weather-Proof
But Edwards Metal Shingles last five times as long as wood shingles. Five times easier to lay. Edwards famous patented "Tightlock" process makes the roof weather-proof and trouble-proof. Keeps it tight and intact. Each shingle is dipped in molten zinc after it is cut.



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Will stand a temperature of ten degrees above zero without injury and mature heads fifteen to thirty days earlier than hot-bed or frame-grown plants. They should be planted in the field a month or six weeks earlier than your home-grown plants. The land freezing or plants being covered with ice, sleet and snow will not injure them. We want to have the merits of our plants tested by every person growing cabbage for home use or market. We will give, free of charge, 200 plants, postage paid, to any person who will write a postal for same. If you want a larger quantity, our price by parcel post, postage paid, is 100 plants for 50c; 200 for $1.00; 1,000 or more at $2.20 per 1,000. Will have hardy, field-grown tomato and sweet potato plants later on.
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and Almanac for 1915 has over 200 pages with many colored plates of fowls true to life. Tells all about chickens, their prices, their care in season and remedies. All about incubators, their prices and their operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chickendom. You need it. Only 4c. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 1088 Freeport, Ill.

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PLANT FOR BOUNTIFUL CROPS AND BIG YIELDS
We know you have planned all winter to send and get some of our good new improved varieties of seeds from which to grow bigger and better crops this year than ever before. But you have so far neglected it. Planting season is now close at hand. "Now is the Accepted Time." Don't delay this another day. Sit down after dinner today or tonight and call your wife to your side and make up your list of farm and garden seeds and send it in. Never in the history of the World was there such an opportunity afforded the American farmer as at the present. The European war, while it is destructive and devastating to the Old World, gives, and will continue to give, this country the greatest prosperity it has ever known.—Corn 80c to $1.00. Wheat $1.50 to $2.00; Oats 60c per bushel and other farm products in proportion to what the shrewdest and most penetrating minds are predicting for the 1915 season. Cereal food products. Now, brother farmers,

Help the Stomach Digest Your Food

When the stomach fails to digest and distribute that which is eaten, the bowels become clogged with a mass of waste and refuse that ferments and generates poisons that are gradually forced into the blood, causing distress and often serious illness.

Most people naturally object to the drastic cathartic and purgative agents that shock the system. A mild, gentle laxative, positive in its effect and that will quickly relieve constipation is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, sold by druggists at fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. It does not gripe or cramp, but acts easily and pleasantly and is therefore the most satisfactory remedy for children, women and elderly persons. For a free trial bottle write to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Ills.

When Fat Is Right

More good doughnuts have been made tough and hard, more delectable croquettes have been cooked to pieces, more French fried potatoes have been rendered either soggy or else scorched by fat at the wrong temperature when these various dainties were cooked than most cooks care to think of. Fat should always be tested carefully before anything of value is entrusted to its seething depths. Here is a simple test:—Cut a cube of bread an inch square and drop it into the fat when it is hot. If it browns to a golden shade in a minute the fat is hot enough to cook uncooked food—French fried potatoes, liver and bacon, crullers, etc. If it browns in forty seconds to the same golden shade the fat is hot enough for cooked food—rice croquettes cooked meat croquettes and the like.

RESINOL BEGINS TO HEAL SICK SKINS AT ONCE

You don't have to WONDER if Resinol Ointment is doing you good. You KNOW it is, because the first application stops the itching and your tortured skin feels cool and comfortable at last. Why don't YOU try this easy Resinol way to heal eczema or similar skin eruption? Resinol clears away pimples, too, and is a valuable household remedy for cuts, sores, burns, chafings, etc. It has been prescribed by doctors for 20 years and contains nothing to injure the tenderest skin. Sold by all druggists.

GEORGIA SENT TO KEEP PORT OPEN

Battleship Ordered to Permit No Interference With Sisal Shipment.

Washington, March 26.—The port of Progreso, Mex., must be kept open and there must be no interference with the safe shipment out of Yucatan of sisal fibre.

This was the indirect notice served on General Carranza and the Yucatan authorities by the United States government when the battleship Georgia was ordered to Progreso, according to opinion in diplomatic circles today.

Needed for Binder Twine.

Reports to Washington recently have shown that the Carranza forces are in complete control of Yucatan. The dispatches also have indicated that the sisal fibre necessary for this year's supply of binder twine would not be moved northward as fast as promised unless this government adopted vigorous measures. Consequently, the Georgia, with 800 men, was ordered to join the Des Moines, now at the port. Whether force would be used if necessary to get the sisal, was not indicated by officials.

Conditions are bad in five states in Mexico, according to diplomatic dispatches reaching Washington. In Coahuila, foreign commercial interests are reported to have been forced to accept Villa currency for property seized, while advices indicated that in Guadalajara, the Villa forces are attempting to levy forced loans.

The Yucatan situation has been before the Washington government for some time and reports from Manzanillo have shown a serious state of affairs. Lower California also is said to be overrun by a band of bandits.

Overlook Flag Incident.

Little concern was evidenced in official circles today over the developments concerning the flag incident at Mexico City when John B. McManus was killed. It was said that the official view is that the general expression of regret tendered by Gen. Palafox, the Zapata commander, covered the insult to the flag as well as to the killing of McManus.

A dispatch to the navy department from Admiral Caperton at Vera Cruz today denies that the sisal plantations in Yucatan were burned during the fighting there recently. He reports vessels loading sisal at Progreso.

The Carranza government has levied on sisal three cents per kilo.

HAD ECZEMA FOR TWENTY YEARS

First on Limbs. Then Spread All Over. Could not Sleep on Account of Itching. Small Pimples Later Appeared. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment Healed.

Manchester, Kansas.—"I had eczema for twenty years, first on my legs, then it spread all over me. It appeared as a rash. I could not sleep or rest on account of the itching. Scratching or rubbing made the itching and burning worse. Small pimples later appeared, and blackheads formed.

"I had used ——— Ointment, and a solution to bathe with, tried all the home remedies and many preparations but without relief. Then I commenced using Cuticura Soap and Ointment according to directions. In one month I was greatly relieved of the misery. I used three boxes of Cuticura Ointment and the Cuticura Soap and I am now healed." (Signed) Harry Garten, October 30, 1914.

You never tire of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. Having tested them in severe skin troubles and found them effective you continue their use because of their fragrant, super-creamy emollient properties for daily use as toilet preparations.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

CRUISER WATCHES GERMAN VESSEL

Eitel Friedrich Expected to Soon Leave Newport News Harbor.

Washington, March 29.—That the Prinz Eietel Friedrich, the German sea raider, will end her stay at Newport News or intern before another 24 hours have passed, was the general belief in official circles today. Administration spokesmen still kept down "the lid" on the exact time given the vessel to make repairs, but the fact that the battleship Alabama, ordered to Hampton Roads, is due to arrive there tomorrow strengthened this belief.

Reports were current here that the German government had given notice of the cruiser's intention to put to sea. These were not verified in official quarters, but the ordering of the battleship Alabama and other navy craft to "neutrality duty" at Hampton Roads gave an appearance of truth to these reports.. It was intimated at the navy department that, while this government had no reason to believe that the British cruisers outside the Virginia capes would venture into the three-mile limit, it was deemed advisable to have at hand the means of enforcing neutrality within American waters in case of emergency.

ROOSEVELT HITS WILSON SHIP BILL

Declares President Pushed It for Benefit of Foreign Ship Owners.

Washington, March 27.—The charge that President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan endeavored in the interest of certain foreign business firms to secure for the United States the power to purchase the interned ships of one of the belligerents in the European war, is made by Colonel Roosevelt in his reply to the invitation to testify before the ship-purchase bill lobby investigating committee of the senate.

In presenting the reply to the committee Senator Walsh, chairman, said: "Waiving any comment on the courtesy of the reply to the message of the chairman of the committee or the degree of rspect it exhibits for the United States senate, whose directions the committee is endavoring to carry out, the telegram will be read by the secretary."

Mr. Roosevelt's letter, which is addressed to Senator Walsh, says:

"The sources of my information are and have been for months, open to every intelligent man. The whole matter of the ship purchase bill has, for months, been discused in all its details in the public press. Every man who has looked into the matter at all knows perfectly well that we were literally purchasing a quarrel with every ship that was purchasd from any of the corporations owning the German interned ships. Every man knew that the object of the bill was to purchase these interned ships. If this were not so, the proposed law would have contained a proviso expressly exempting these interned ships from its provisions. Such an act was of necessity an act in the interest of the corporations, foreign or native, who had any interest in the ships, and indirectly the interest of the German government, one of the belligerent governments.

"It is useless to attempt to deny, and it would be mere folly to get me to testify on the matter when my information is merely that which is patent to every man of common sense who takes an interest in his country and his welfare acquainted with the course of current events. There was no precedent for the proposed action, for purchase by the government is wholly distinct from purchase by private individuals, and never before has it been proposed that our government should purchase the ships of belligerent powers. That the purpose of the bill was the purchase of the German interned ships was in effect admitted by Secretary McAdoo in his testimony before the house committee last summer, which testimony was quoted by Senator Lodge in his first speech in the senate on the subject and must be familiar to you.

"As for President Wilson and Secretary Bryan knowing that this proposed act would bring us into conflict with the powers opposed to the power owning the interned ships, I can refer you to the speeches in the United States senate of Senators Lodge and Root and others. It therefore appears, first: That President Wilson and Secretary McAdoo pushed the measure. Second: That it was in the interest of the foreign corporations owning the interned ships. Third: That the success of the measure would have meant the liklihood of embroiling us with the allied powers. Fourth: That all of these facts had been stated again and again; that they were brought out at length in the debates in the United States senate and in publications of every kind; that the great benefit to the corporations owning the interned ships, which were of course foreign corporations, and the fact that the purchase was in their interest, were matters of common notoriety to every intelligent man, and that it is of course childish to maintain that President Wilson and Secretary Bryan and Secretary McAdoo did not know these facts, which every one else did know.

"MONROE DOCTRINE" BY JAPAN IS WAR FORECAST

Washington, March 25.—The "articles" published as having been agreed to by China on the demand of Japan were of keen interest to the state department.

One official said that Japan had become the suzerain of China in the territory named in the articles, and especially in respect to South Manchuria.

The fact that Japan has exacted from China that she shall not consider loans without the consent of Japan presents a similar case to the Platt amendment of the United States in relation to Cuba. Some officials say that the similarity is so obvious that there may be some truth in the report that Japan is figuring on an Asiatic Monroe doctrine.

PARROT & CO

BY HAROLD MAC GRATH

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

been as affable as deep in his heart he wanted to be. A minute passed. It seemed to take a very long time. He tried to resist the inclination to turn his head, but the drawing of curiosity was irresistible. What he saw only added to his general mystification. The slip of paper hung pendulent in Warrington's hand; the other hand was hidden in his beard, while his eyes seemed to be studying seriously the medallion in the Kirmanshah. A fine specimen of a man, mused the consul-general, incredibly wholesome despite his ten years' knocking about in this ungodly part of the world. It was a pity. They had evidently refused to compromise.

"Bad news?"

Warrington stood up with sudden and surprising animation in his face. "Read it," he said.

"If Ellison will make restitution in person, yes.

"Andes."

The consul-general jumped to his feet and held out his hand. "I am glad, very glad. Everything will turn out all right now. If you wish, I'll tell Miss Chetwood the news."

"I was going to ask you to do that," responded Warrington. The mention of Elsa took the brightness out of his face. "Tell her that Parrot & Co. will always remember her kindness, and ask her to forgive a lonely chap for having caused her any embarassment through her goodness to him. I have decided not to see Miss Chetwood again."

"You are a strong man, Mr. Warrington."

"Warrington? My name is Ellison, Paul Warrington Ellison. After all, I'm so used to Warrington, that I may as well let well enough alone. There is one more favor; do not tell Miss Chetwood that my name is Ellison."

"I should use my own name, if I were you. Why, man, you can return to the States as if you had departed but yesterday. The world forgets quickly. People will be asking each other what it was that you did. Then I shall bid Miss Chetwood good-by for you?"

"Yes. I am going to jog it home. I want to travel first-class, here, there, wherever fancy takes me. It's so long since I've known absolute ease and comfort. I wish to have time to readjust myself to the old ways. I was once a luxury-loving chap. I sail at dawn for Saigon. I may knock around in Siam for a few weeks. After that, I don't know where I'll go. Of course I shall keep the Andes advised of my whereabouts, from time to time."

"Another man would be in a hurry." It was on the tip of his tongue to tell Warrington what he knew of the Andes Construction Company, but something held back the words, a fear that Warrington might change his mind about seeing Elsa. "Well, wherever you go and whatever you do, good luck go with you."

"There are good men in this world, sir, and I shall always remember you as one of them."

"By the way, that man Mallow; have you met him yet?"

The quizzical expression in his eyes made Warrington laugh. "No."

"I was in hopes . . ." The consul-general paused, but Warrington ignored the invitation to make known his intentions.

He shunted further inquiry by saying: "A letter of credit of mine was stolen last night. I had a tussle in the room, and was rather getting the best of it. The thug slipped suddenly away. Probably hid the letter in his loin-cloth."

"That's unfortunate."

"In a way. Ten thousand pounds."

"Good lord!"

"I have sent out a general stop-order. No one will be able to draw against it. The sum will create suspicion anywhere."

"Have you any idea who was back of the thief? Is there any way I can be of service to you?"

"Yes. I'll make you temporary trustee. I've offered two hundred pounds for the recovery, and I'll leave that amount with you before I go."

"And if the letter turns up?"

"Send it direct to the Andes people. After a lapse of a few weeks the Bank of Burma will reissue the letter. It will simmer down to a matter of inconvenience. The offer of two hundred is honestly made, but only to learn if my suspicions are correct."

"Then you suspect someone?" quickly.

"I really suspect Mallow and a gambler named Craig, but no court would hold them upon the evidence I have. It's my belief that it's a practical joke which measures up to the man who perpetrated it. He must certainly realize that a letter so large will be eagerly watched for."

"I shall gladly take charge of the matter here for you. I suppose that you will eventually meet Mallow?"

"Eventually suggests a long time," grimly.

"Ah * * * Is there * * Do you think there will be any need of a watch-holder?"

"I honestly believe you would like to see me have it out with him!"s

"I honestly would. But unfortunately the dignity of my office forbids. He has gone up and down the Settlements, bragging and domineering and fighting. I have been given to understand that he has never met his matc'."

"It's a long lane that has no turning. After all," Warrington added, letting go his reserve; "you're the only friend I have. Why shouldn't I tell you that immediately I am going out in search of him, and that when I find him I am going to give him the worst walloping he ever heard tell ' The Lord didn't give me all this bone and muscle for the purpose of walking around trouble. Doesn't sound very dignified, dots it? A dock-walloper's idea, eh? Well, among other things, I've been a dock-walloper, a beach-comber by force of circumstances, not above settling arguments iwith fists, or boots, or staves. No false modesty for me. I confess I've been mauled some, but I've never been whipped in a man to man fight. It as generally a scrap for the survival of the fittest. But I am going into this affair. * * * Wel, perhaps it wouldn't interest you to know why. There are two sides to every Waterloo, and I am going to chase Mallow into Paris, so to speak. Oh, he and I shall take away pleasant recollections of each other. And who's to care?" with a careless air that deceived the other.

"I don't believe that Mallow will fight square at a pinch."

"I shan't give him time to fight otherwise."

"I ought not to want to see you at it, but, hang it, I do!"

"Human nature. It's a pleasurable sensation to back up right by might. Four years ago I vowed that some day I'd meet him on equal terms. There's a raft of things on the slate, for he has been unspeakable kinds of a rascal; beating harmless coolies * * * and women. I may not see you again. If the letter turns up you know what to do with it. I'm keen to get started. Goodbye, and thank you."

A hand-clasp, and he was gone.

"I wish," thought the consul-general, "I could have told him about the way the scoundrel spoke o Elsa."

And Warrington, as he sought the cafe-veranda, wished he could have told the basic truth of his fighting mood; the look Mallow had given Elsa that day in Penang. Diligently he began the search. Mallow and Craig were still in their rooms, doubtless sleeping off the debauch of the preceding night. He saw that he must wait. Luncheon he had in town.

At four o'clock his inquiries led him into the billiard-annex. His throat tightened a little as he discovered the two men engaged in a game of American billiards. He approached the table quietly. Their interest in the game was deep, possibly due to the wager laid upon the result; so they did not observe him. He let Mallow finish his run. Liquor had no effect upon the man's nerves, evidently, for his eyes and stroke were excellent. A miscue brought an oath from his lips, and he banged his cue upon the floor.

"Rotten luck," said Warrington sympathetically, with the devil's banter in his voice.

To Be Continued.

Two beautiful Collar Pins for you

With a signature from a one-pound package of Arbuckles' Ariosa or Arbuckles' Ground Coffee and eight cents in stamps. Special April introductory offer, ending April 30, 1915.

Cut out the Coupon *now* and mail *it* today

Collar pins will be worn more than ever this season. Fashionable high collars have made them absolutely necessary. These pins have absolutely solid rolled gold tops and will last for years. If they do not give excellent wear, we guarantee to exchange them without question.

This special offer is made to get you to buy your *first* pound of Arbuckles' Coffee *now*. When you use this first pound you will know why more Arbuckles' Coffee is sold than any other packaged coffee, and why its sale is continually increasing.

Get a package today, and earn these two beautiful collar pins for yourself or some one else. Cut out the coupon now; buy one pound of Arbuckles' Ariosa (whole bean) or Arbuckles' Ground Coffee; cut the signature from the package, and mail it with the coupon, and 8 cents in stamps *now*. This offer positively ends April 30, 1915.

Other wonderful presents you can get with your first package:

Wedding Ring, No. 226—Mail coupon, with 9 Arbuckle signatures and 2-cent stamp. This solid gold filled ring is for men and women. Good weight, wears well. Give size.

Baby Ring, No. 228—Mail coupon, with 7 Arbuckle signatures and 2-cent stamp. Solid gold-shell ring; word "Baby" embossed. Size ½ to 4. Give size.

Heart Ring, No. 227—Mail coupon, with 12 Arbuckle signatures and 2-cent stamp. Solid gold-shell ring for ladies or misses. Give size.

Three Baby Pins, No. 252—Send coupon, with 8 Arbuckle signatures and 2c stamp. Solid rolled gold plate tops. Word "Darling" on each pin.

Bar Pin, No. 262—Send coupon, with 10 Arbuckle signatures and 2-cent stamp. Three large, beautiful imitation diamonds set in three-knot design. Length, 2¼ inches.

COUPON

(This coupon is good for the collar pins shown above with one Arbuckle signature and 8 cents in stamps; or for any of the other presents shown, with the proper number of signatures and stamps.) This offer does not hold good after April 30, 1915. Only one coupon accepted from any one person or family.

ARBUCKLE BROS.,
71-P1 Water St., New York

With this coupon, I enclose..... signatures from Arbuckles' Coffee, and .....two-cent stamps for which please send me:

State here article desired.....

.....

If ring, give size wanted.....

Name.....

No. and Street.....

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or R.D.....

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Better Than Ever

This is the signature you cut from the package and save to get valuable premiums.

BLADE PATTERNS LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, waist, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

7137—Lady's Dress.

For bordered, embroidered or plain light weight materials. The waist closes in front, the skirt in the back. There is a small vest with large flat collar and full length sleeves. Each flounce is gathered and joined to the lower edge of the flounce above. The skirt is gathered at the top.

The pattern is cut in sizes 10 and 12 years.

7131—Ladies' Combination.

We have here two separate garments, the corset cover plain, with round neck and with or without the small sleeves. The drawers open in front and have a short seam at the upper part of the back. They are neatly fitted.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7102—Ladies' Coat.

This garment may be made in either of two lengths. It has a short-waisted body portion with tucks at the shoulders in front and back and open neck with revers or closed in military style.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7091—Child's Coat.

This coat is double breasted and high at the neck, where there is a small collar. The cape may be omitted or made detachable. Poplin, serge and imported suitings are suitable materials for such a coat as well as pique and linen.

The pattern is cut in sizes ½, 1, 3 and 5 years.

7101—Ladies' Dress.

This model is made with a body lining to which the sleeves are attached and also the two-piece skirt which has the raised waistline and front closing. The short jacket is separate and may be of different material.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7090—Girls' Dress.

Made with a short tuck at each shoulder in front and a full length tuck at the same position in the back. Both the sleeve and the attached skirt are set at the side of the front. The style is good for serge, cheviot and wash fabrics.

The pattern is cut in sizes 10 and 12 years.

7103—Ladies' Waist.

This handsome model has a vest in front and sides gathered at the shoulders. The neck may have the high collar or the large low one. The plain, full length sleeves are inserted with enlarged armhole and may be shortened.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

FASHION MAGAZINE FREE

We issue every month, in connection with our Fashion Department, a Fashion Magazine, illustrating the latest Paris, London and New York designs, and containing much valuable information about clothes for ladies, misses and children, dressmaking lessons, millinery, hairdressing, etc., etc. If ordered at the same time a pattern is ordered, we will send the latest monthly issue of The Fashion World for only 2 cents to cover handling and postage. Price, without pattern, 5 cents.

PRESIDENT WILSON ASKS THAT NATION BE CALM IN CRISIS

In Address to Church Gathering, Says Men Who Are Trying to Rock the Boat Don't Worry Him, Because They Are Too Light.

Washington, March 26.—Full confidence in the great body of calm people of the nation who serve as "stabilizers" when the excitable ones try to "rock the boat" in the perilous days was voiced last night by President Wilson in an address before the Baltimore conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in annual session here.

The President appealed to the nation for support in administering his office, saying: "If I can speak for you I am powerful; if I cannot, I am weak." He said it was possible for a people to be impartial "when a quarrel is none of theirs."

"I have the feelings, as I look upon you," the President said, "that I have had in many other church conferences—that I am looking in the faces of men and women who are not interested in the temporary things, but are interested in the permanent things; who give little thought, I hope and believe, to the things that separate us, and give a great deal of thought to the things that unite us—things that are good for the healing of this nation not only, but for the healing of all the nations.

"This is a council of peace—not to form plans of peace, for it is not our privilege to form such, but to proclaim the single supreme plan of peace, the revelations of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Because wars will never have any ending until men cease to hate one another, cease to be jealous of one another—get that feeling of reality in the brotherhood of mankind which is the only bond that can make us think justly of one another and act righteously before God himself.

Church Must Steady People.

"I value the churches of this country as I would value everything else that makes for the stability of our moral processes. There are a great many people—not so many that they give me any particular concern—but nevertheless a great many people who in the language of the day are trying hard 'to rock the boat.'

"The boat is too big for them to rock. They are of such light material that they cannot rock it much, but they are going through the motions, and it is just as well for them to look around once in a while and see the great, steadfast body of self-possessed Americans not to be hurried into any unconsidered line of action, sure that when you are right you can be calm, sure that when the quarrel is none of yours you can be impartial, sure that the men who spend their passion most will move the body politic least, and that the reaction will not be upon the great body of American citizens but upon themselves.

"So I look upon you in the present circumstances as a great part of the stabilizer of the nation. You know that somebody has just invented a thing called a stabilizer that is used in connection with aeroplanes. This corrects the erratic movements of the machine so that it, when adjusted, determines the plane upon which the machine is to move, and the machine cannot depart from it.

"Something like that is the function of the great moral forces of the world—to act as stabilizers even when we go up in the air.

"I need not tell you that the President, by himself, is absolutely nothing. The President is what the American nation sustains, and if it does not sustain him then his power is contemptible and insignificant. If I can speak for you and represent you and, in some sense, hand on the moral forces that you represent, then I am indeed powerful. If I cannot, then I am indeed weak. I shall hope and believe that I go away from here sustained by your prayers. I hope you shall feel that I am also sustained by your confidence."

New Feather Beds only $5.45

6 pound Feather Pillows $1.00 per pair. New, Clean, Odorless, Sanitary and Dustless Feathers. Best Ticking. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for FREE catalog and our wonderful FREE OFFER. Agents wanted. SOUTHERN FEATHER & PILLOW CO., Dept. 4520 Greensboro, N.C.

New Motorcycle Type

Write for our new 1915 catalog. Read the wonderful 1915 improvements below. The most wonderful bicycle value ever built. All sizes. Boys, men and women.

Electric Light

Easy motorcycle starter—New coaster brake—motorcycle mud guards, stand and parcel rack—motorcycle pedals—long rubber grip motorcycle handle bars—re-inforced motorcycle frame. Black Red Tread Clincher Tires—beautiful finish. Write.

Pay as You Ride

A small amount down brings you the 1915 Arrow. Pay just a little each month while you ride. Write for our rock-bottom direct offer. Get our new catalog of this wonderful 1915 Arrow and our rock-bottom offer. Write NOW. ARROW CYCLE CO. Dept. 527 A California & 19th St. Chicago, Ill.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Its War Time Aspect.

London, April 1.—The women of England are doing their duty. They are taking care of the wounded, or if they cannot assist in work of that kind they are adding their savings to promote the good work. They are knitting and sewing for the soldiers at the front. The suffragists have given so little trouble to the government that it will undoubtedly soften the hearts of those in Parliament, since the "militants" have turned all their energies to aid the fighting men of England, and so suffrage may soon come after this terrible war is over.

Thousands of women in America have overcome their sufferings, and have been cured of womanly ills by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This medicine, though started nearly half a century ago, sells more widely today than any other womanly tonic. It can now be had in tablet form as well as liquid, and every woman who suffers from backache, headache, nervousness, pain at times, should take this "Prescription" of Dr. Pierce.

Many a woman is nervous and irritable, feels dragged down and worn out for no reason that she can think of. In ninety-nine per cent of these cases it is the womanly organism which requires attention; the weak back, dizzy spells and black circles about the eyes are only symptoms. Go to the source of trouble and correct the irregularities, the drains on the womanly system and the other symptoms disappear.

Doctor Pierce's Pellets are unequaled as a Liver Pill. **Smallest, easiest to take. One tiny, Sugar-coated Pellet a Dose.** Cures Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. **25 cents vial, by druggists.—Adv.**

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This GOLD PLATED LOCKET, opens to hold two pictures, set with a sparkling simulitude DIAMOND, and a 22-inch NECK CHAIN and these 4 beautiful GOLD PLATED RINGS to anyone that will sell only 12 pieces of Jewelry at 10c. each and send us the $1.20. We trust you and take back all not sold. Address S. P. DALE MFG. CO. Providence, R. I.

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Experience unnecessary. Earn Big Pay while you learn. Write for big list of positions open and testimonials from hundreds of our students who earn $100 to $500 a month. Address our nearest office. Dept. 438 NATIONAL SALESMEN'S TRAINING ASSOCIATION Chicago, New York, Kansas City, San Francisco

21 JEWEL 20 YEAR GOLD WATCH $5.95

Elegant Solid Gold filled 21 Ruby Jewel latest railroad model, timed, tested, and regulated. Worth $25 to anyone who requires an absolutely accurate timekeeper. Movement stamped 21 jewels, 20 year guarantee stamped in case.

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20 Year Guarantee

Let us send it to you C.O.D. by Insured Parcel Post or for Free Examination and test at your express office, pay special price of $5.95 if you think it is the best watch you ever saw. Mention open face or hunting case and if by parcel post or express. ARNOLD WATCH CO. Dept. 10A Chicago, Ill.

New Auto or Motor Boat Watch $2.48

Just what you've always wanted. Correct time always before your eyes. Runs 30 hours. Handsome, durable, quickly set, attached. Dust and water-proof. Outer case brass or nickel finish, or black enamel with nickel rim. A remarkable invention. Reversing watch in outer case provides ornamental dash watch. Or you have elegant pocket watch by removing it from outer case. Watch itself worth more than $2.48. New thin model, nickel or gold finish, stem wind & set, genuine American movement, guaranteed 5 years. Send $2.48 today or write to send C.O.D. by parcel post; when received pay $2.48 and Auto Watch complete is yours. Write NOW. MUTUAL SALES CO., Dept. C3, Chicago.

3 Articles In One

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bicycle and know you have the best. Buy a machine you can prove before accepting.

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LOW FACTORY COST, great improvements and values never before equalled.

WRITE TODAY for our big catalog showing our complete line of 1915 bicycles, TIRES, sundries and parts, and learn the wonderful new offers and terms we will give you. Auto and Motorcycle Supplies at factory to user prices. Do not buy until you know what we can do for you. A postal card brings everything.

Mead Cycle Co., Dept. S-64 Chicago

OIL KING BUILDS HOUSE FOR GUARDS AT GRAVE

Four Negroes Keep Ceaseless Vigil by Vault.

Tarrytown, N. Y., March 29.—John D. Rockefeller has built a small guardhouse in the Sleepy Hollow cemetery for the guards who are watching the Archbold vault, where his wife's body lies. Four negro guards—two by day and two by night—are on duty. A telephone has been placed in the guardhouse so Mr. Rockefeller can call up at any time to see if everything is all right.

STARVATION PLAN TO FAIL, SAYS U. S. EXPERT

Farm Organization Will Resist Allies' Ring of Steel.

Washington, March 29.—Germany cannot be starved out by the allies, no matter how tight the lines of steel are drawn around the country.

This is the view of Dr. A. P. Bourland, executive secretary of the southern conference for education and industry, who recently returned from a four years' study of economic conditions in Germany.

Dr. Bourland bases his judgment on his study and observation of the remarkable faculty of the Germans for thorough scientific organization and the manner in which they have excelled in improvement of rural life. This will aid the government, he says, in its prosecution of the war and will strengthen its endurance.

The five months of war in 1914 jumped the living costs of the citizens of Petrograd $10,000,000 above the total living costs for 1913 for actual necessities of life.

COL. WILLIAM JAY IS DEAD

White Sulphure Springs, W. Va., March 29.—Col. William Jay, of New York, vice president of the New York Herald Co., was found dead in bed here Sunday. Physicians said death was due to heart failure.

Colonel Jay was 74 years old and had practiced law in New York City since 1869. He was attorney for the Trinity Corporation.

Colonel Jay served as a captain in the Civil war and was brevetted major August 1, 1864. He was great-grandson of Chief Justice John Jay of the United States supreme court.

GROWTH IN U. S. EXPORTS CAUSED BY EUROPEAN WAR

Washington, March 27.—The effect of the European war on the foreign trade of the United States is shown in the following table, revealing the fact that there has been a constant rise month by month in exports:

	1914		1913	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
August	$129,767,890	$110,369,114	$137,651,553	$187,909,020
September	140,089,611	156,337,333	171,084,843	218,240,001
October	138,080,520	195,404,630	132,949,302	271,861,464
November	126,467,062	205,878,333	148,236,536	245,539,042
December	114,656,545	245,632,558	184,025,571	233,195,628
	1915		1914	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
January	$122,372,317	$267,879,313	$154,742,923	$204,066,603
February	125,123,391	298,727,757	148,044,766	173,920,145

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1915.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is especially prepared for the American home.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Any person with the hives can keep as busy as a bee.

To the Indians that old army officer is Great Scott!

Many a brainstorm is the result of a fostered grievance.

Most of a lazy man's sins are on the side of omission.

The self-satisfied person is never very satisfactory to others.

As soon as a man hires an attorney he is supposed to quit talking.

There are no dregs at the bottom of the milk of human kindness.

Perhaps very few men would admit they ever got tired of being boys.

When all Christian churches pull together the sinner begins to feel lonesome.

A grievance will grow in any kind of weather, provided it is fed on imagination.

Men can pray and work at the same time. There is no better way to get what they want.

It's a long, long way to any place, provided there are strong intercepting fortifications.

What a drab world this would be were it not for the things women wear on their hats.

Holding a good paying political job helps the vision of the man who is looking for prosperity.

Looks as if Germany had done the allies a special favor when she got Turkey into the muss.

This is going to be a bad season for baseball. Some of the players will not make more than $15,000.

Our own sad little spring poem:
One cannot make the garden grow
Leaning on the handle of the hoe.

The fact that beauty is only skin deep may have kept many a homely girl from scratching the hide off her face.

The restless antics of an amateur loafer are amusing. To do nothing gracefully requires study and experience.

The only satisfaction one gets out of an argument is that of letting the other fellow know what you think of his opinion.

After a woman has been married three times doubtless she regards matrimony as an incident, not an event, in her life.

There may be larger planets than ours, as the astronomers are led to believe, but our slogan is: "See our own planet first."

'Tis said that it takes a snail more than three days to travel a mile. A good reason why a snail should live close to his work.

Women who are freed by a jury of some alleged crime have a right to feel that they are fairly good looking, if not altogether beautiful.

A man who never ate a piece of pie is dead at the age of 103. Only an eccentric man would want to live half that long without pie.

Since church organizations quit trying to see which could build the tallest spire in the community they seem to have more brotherly love.

There is this much to be said against the Decatur sentiment, "My country, right or wrong"—it won't help keep the country right.

While trying to solve the problem of the girl who marries an old man, see what you can figure out of the case of the young man who marries an old woman.

An association has been formed to limit the size of armies. If the fighting in Europe goes on long enough the big armies over there may be reduced to the limit.

Californians are doing well by the woman who has become the mother of quadruplets. And they are doing it without mentioning the climate in their usual commercial way.

Somebody is leaving the government $3,500 for the conscience fund. This is raising the limit. Heretofore a dollar is about the hardest blow anybody's conscience has received.

Modern ways of taking castor oil are better than the old method of licking it out of a spoon, and still it is hard to find anybody who is big enough liar to say he likes the stuff.

Now a scientist has discovered that the world is never, never going to be destroyed. But he cannot dishearten the prophets. They will go right ahead fixing dates for the end that never comes.

Art can paint a tomato and make it look good enough to eat, but the man who digs in the soil, plants and cultivates has received more benefit than the painter, besides having made ketchup possible.

Mr. Albert J. Beveridge talked war with the heads of the German army and navy, and told what they said. He also talked with the kaiser, but doesn't say what was discussed. Probably the weather.

Did you ever notice that the man who knows a great deal seems to think it is not much, while the fellow who knows very little is impressed with the idea that his mind is a storehouse of knowledge?

The big war has proved one thing—that normal men can be transformed into unfeeling, unthinking beasts, with nothing left but fighting instinct. And the pity of it is that back of the metamorphosis stands organized governments.

IS THE END OF WAR NEAR?

General French, among all the men directing the operations of war, is the first to declare that the war would not last long. The others have either said it would be a long war, or have refused to be tempted into prophecy.

General French is at the front. He is within sound of the roaring guns. He sees the muddy and dreary men coming from their trenches, the ambulance trains with their groaning passengers, the blanched faces of the recruits as they march up for their initiation as soldiers. No hour of the day or of the night is his own. He is always on duty, always at tension. It may be that desire leads him into predicting an early end of war. It may be that he is too close to the fighting and cannot see the great forces, the mighty impulses, which are behind the fighters and drive them on. We know that it was so in the Spanish war. Those at the front, officers and men, were less acquainted with the bigger realities than civilians thousands of miles away.

Yet we have to remember that this is a censored war. Nothing goes to the public unless the censor and those above the censor choose that it shall. It is possible that Kitchener is pleased to give the public a hint that the beginning of the end is near and, being a cautious man and not much more communicative than the grave, he lets General French do it.

Before we take the hint too seriously, it would be well to wait word by way of Berlin. Germany may have quite a different opinion.

IN SPITE OF CONGRESS

Robert Herrick visited the capitol at Washington as congress was winding up its last session. His impressions were not complimentary to congress. He found the dissolution "as confused, as trivial, as ill-mannered as the close of a district school." Important legislation "had been slurred." Some had been thrown overboard in the frantic effort to jam through necessary appropriation bills. Herrick came out upon the capitol steps depressed, disgusted. And there he had a new vision.

"As one pauses on the noble terrace of the capitol with the city below, the Potomac winding gracefully about it and the blue Maryland hills in the near distance, with the broad avenue of Pennsylvania running straight from the peace monument to the treasury and the severe shaft of the monument reaching toward a clear sky, one wonders why it is so; why the deeds of our republic are so much better, prouder, than the personalities, the words, and the acts of its legislators. Up this broad Pennsylvania avenue, one remembers, marched that great army that fought for four long years to maintain the integrity of the Union. As a country we have endured twice 63 years, prospered exceedingly, become mighty among the nations—in spite of all these 63 congresses, one is inclined to believe, rather than because of them."

The country continues to pile achievement upon achievement in what seems defiance of congress and state legislatures. It grows more prosperous. It becomes a fine country in which to live. The thing is a paradox. Herrick asks what all of us have asked at some time, how it is possible for a nation to develop greatness when its legislative system works directly against greatness. He supplies the answer:

"For the simple reason that men do not live by laws, not good men, and there is always a majority of good men. Men live by custom, and tradition, and reason, and conscience, by almost anything rather than law. We Americans can take any old law and grow under it, can live our lives largely unhurt by its absurdities. We might do better for ourselves with good laws than with poor ones or none at all, might use our wealth and power to better advantage for ourselves and our children. But we do amazingly well with the makeshifts congress has given us from time to time."

AMERICA'S DUTY

Bombs dropped from airship and aeroplane upon the homes of civilians, submarines sink unarmed merchant vessels, the shipping of neutral countries is seized and confiscated, seaside resorts are bombarded, prisoners are made to work in the trenches of their enemies, the diplomatic correspondence of non-belligerent nations is opened and subjected to examination, lighthouses are blown to pieces with shells, one nation makes an unfrequented island of a neutral country its naval base, warships attack an enemy warship in a neutral harbor, villages have been burned seemingly for the mere sake of burning and peaceful cities have been well-nigh wrecked in retaliation for the offenses of individuals.

This is the way the war of Europe is wagged. There is no rule of war which has not been violated. There is no international law which the fighting nations do not feel justified in breaking if breaking appears expedient or convenient. No treaty is inviolable. No alliance, solemnly entered upon and gravely sworn to, but will perish if, to any of the countries at war or about to go to war, that appears profitable.

When the war is over, it will be someone's duty to pick up all the discarded rules of war, the broken international laws, and preserve them in order that civilization may continue to live, the sense of toleration and humanity flourish once more.

It would seem now as if that duty would fall to America.

THE KEY

We hear almost daily of mobilizations in the Balkans, of movements by Roumania indicating that she will take the field, of heavy purchases by Greece promising her participation in the war. Yet, save Servia and Montenegro, the Balkan states remain at peace. Roumania maintains relations of friendship with Austria on one side and Russia on the other. The government of Greece reiterates its neutrality in the face of demands from the war party that it hasten into the conflict.

What holds the dogs of war in leash? Mr. Frank H. Simonds, a writer for the New Republic, says it is Bulgaria.

Because of the treatment she received from her allies and her northern neighbor in the Balkan war, Bulgaria is nourishing a deep sense of wrong. A hot desire for vengeance. If Roumania enters the war, Bulgaria may move at once to seize that part of Dobrudja which Roumania confiscated as the price of her neutrality in the war with Turkey. If Greece votes for war and becomes involved with Turks or with Austrians, Bulgaria may march upon Salonica, for which Greece but a year or two ago gave the blood of thousands of her young men.

There is no way to war for Roumania and Greece unless Bulgaria is given her price. What she has demanded no one save herself and the bargainers know. But if the fact that Roumania and Greece remain neutral means anything, the price is too high.

ONE WOMAN'S PERSONALITY

Of the branches of the Adventists, developed after the failure of 1844 of William Miller's impressive prophecy, that of the Seventh Day Adventists has flourished the most. The Encyclopedia Americana credits it with 1,817 churches, 518 ministers, and 61,427 communicants, several times the strength of any of the other five branches.

According to the creed of this offshoot, it is laid down that total abstinence, vegetarianism and hygiene are a part of religion, that the United States is the Two-Horned Beast of the Revelation, and that the gift of prophecy still exists and is accorded to Mrs. Ellen G. White. This is the Mrs. White who the other day met with an accident in St. Helena, Cal. She is now eighty-seven years of age. For more than sixty of those years she has maintained her hold upon her church, spread it far over the face of the earth, caused it to send forth missionaries, to build schools and sanitariums, to believe implicitly in her Biblical interpretations. In the midst of her administrative energies she has yet found time to write nearly seventy books.

The dispatch which carried the news of Mrs. White's accident said that her death, a possibility because of her advanced years, "is likely to revolutionize the Adventist Church, which many Adventists believe needs modernizing." If this should come about, it will amount to a tribute to this wonderful woman's personality, to organizing abilities which, in spite of impending "revolution," still keep 60,000 people to the path marked out for them.

LOST—MILLIONS OF YEARS

Upon the testimony of the United States Geological Survey, the earth stands convicted of the grossest kind of carelessness. It has mislaid some eight to ten millions of years. The hardest kind of a search has failed to uncover them. We are to infer from the Geological Survey that there is no likelihood of these years ever turning up. Their record is gone, as if, being doctored, it has seemed prudent to the earth to destroy it.

The geologists know of these missing millions in this way. The rocks of one period contain fossils with certain distinctive characteristics. These rocks are overlaid with other rocks. In the nature of things, the fossils of the upper strata ought to be closely related to the fossils of the underlying strata. If they differ, it should be a gradual difference, in keeping with the slow, deliberate process of evolution. But this does not happen to be the case. The differences are very great. The fossils of the two groups of rocks which ought to be first cousins at least are removed from one another so far that one set could look upon the other as socially non-existent.

"It is like a play," says the geologist, "in which the places of one act remain the same as in the preceding, but the characters are all new." Between the old animals and plants and the new there lived and died thousands upon thousands of other animals and plants, of whose bones the earth has absolutely preserved none.

Of what became of them, we are allowed a reasonable guess. Running water, the sea-waves, the wind and the frost wore away completely the stones which were their graveyard It is by such graveyards that geological time is reckoned.

TYPHUS

Of typhus fever—now raging in Servia—it may be said that physicians know more about how to prevent it than how to cure it.

It is a disease that flourishes under conditions of uncleanliness. It may be epidemic in a city and touch no one except inhabitants of the slums. It may strike the keepers and the kept alike in a jail or prison in which cleanliness is not a part of the discipline. Armies in the field where filth accumulates from the sheer impossibility of fighting both filth and the enemy at the same time, may be attacked and suffer fearfully. This happened with the French forces in the Crimean war and, under identical conditions, the disease is slaying its hundreds in Servia.

The death rate is as low as 5 per cent when the young are stricken with typhus, as high as 46 per cent when among persons over fifty years of age.

The American medical force now being equipped to rescue the typhus-ridden inhabitants of Servia has a terrible task before it. But if knowledge of sanitary science can win, if skill and energy count, the expedition will achieve a glorious victory.

Money put in farm fences in the United States every year exceeds fifty million dollars. And nearly all of this represents wire, the kind not comfortable to sit on, like the old rail fence.

THE ART OF KEEPING SWEET

"Please excuse it!" The three little words were said beautifully, with just a touch of plaintive pleading as they came rippling over the phone near midnight's dreary hour.

The man who heard them stood in his barefeet, body and limbs clothed in pajamas only. He had rolled out of bed and bounded, half asleep, from side to side of a dark hall and hurried downstairs, to answer the persistent ringing of the phone. Its faint notes had seemed a part of his first dream, for he had not been asleep more than an hour. He was none too wide awake when he lifted the receiver to his ear. Then he learned that the operator had made a mistake. "Please excuse it!" That was all she said. Telephone girls are taught to conserve language when on duty.

Looking at the incident one way there was provocation for an incipient brainstorm. But the man did not cuss and roar, abuse telephone girls in general and think unpleasant things of Alexander Graham Bell. Instead he thought how ridiculous it all was—getting up to excuse the phone for waking him. So he went back to bed with a quiet chuckle, was soon asleep, slept well, and got up next morning feeling much better than had he permitted himself to fly to pieces.

Blessed is the man who has mastered the simple art of keeping sweet. who can deal with the little irritations of life in good humor. The joy of living is his.

WHAT IS A COCKTAIL?

"A 'Tipperary cocktail,' deriving its characteristic color from a tincture of creme de menthe, may appeal to the artistic sense. But what is a cocktail?"—The New York World.

There must be about fifty-seven varieties of cocktail, too many for a definite answer to the World's question. The basis of the cocktail may be whiskey, gin, champagne, soda water, blue points, or creme de menthe. The Louisville Courier-Journal says "an unabridged dictionary or an accomplished drink mixer can tell you what some varieties of cocktail are, but all of the lexicographers and all the bartenders in convention assembled could not tell you what is in all cocktails."

But it is not so much what is put into a cocktail that counts; it is what one gets out of it. Upon this point there can never be perfect harmony. Temporary exhilaration, nonchalance, lapse of all responsibility, exaggerated notions of wit, and desire to sing and dance are among the first fruits harvested. Then comes the prosaic matter of paying the fiddler. The price is an extortion of sighs, regrets, remorse, aches, mental anguish, and physical upheaval.

The cocktail is a pretty thing to look upon when it giveth its color in the cup. It possesses the beauty of a modest maiden's blush and has the sparkle of a baby's tear, but behind these alluring characteristics lurks the dynamic force of the aggressive end of a battering ram.

THE TAUNT OF THE DOLLAR

A cablegram from Havre gives statistics of the relief work in Belgium. Australia and New Zealand have given a half million dollars each. Canada has sent $800,000. Spain and Italy have each contributed $20,000. From Great Britain has gone $920,000, and from the United States $6,200,000.

So long as we exist as a republic, so long as other nations look toward us angrily, enviously, hateful of face and bitter of tongue, the taunt of the Dollar will be slung at us. But we may be confident that from Belgium that taunt will never come.

WAR OVER BY FALL?

Frederick Palmer, the Associated Press correspondent at the front in France, writes:

"One might think from the stability of all the appointments that the British had no expectation except for a long war; yet the universal opinion is that the fall will see victory and the end."

This may mean that desire, rather than the facts of the situation, rule the minds of the men in the trenches.

Or it may mean that while the armies have swayed and struggled along the battle line and yet scarcely changed positions in months, reinforcements have been massing, ammunition has been made and stored handily, aeroplane and motor car shops have been established, food depots have been filled, hospitals have been organized—all in expectation of a great movement in the spring.

What will this movement be? What great plans have the Allies drawn? What plans in defense, or plans in offense, have the Germans schemed?

Both sides in northern France have indicated that the winter with them was only a waiting spell, a preparation for high warfare in the warmer seasons. When the word is given the battles are likely to make all previous battles seem but the exchange of shots between outposts.

A STATESMAN SIDETRACKED

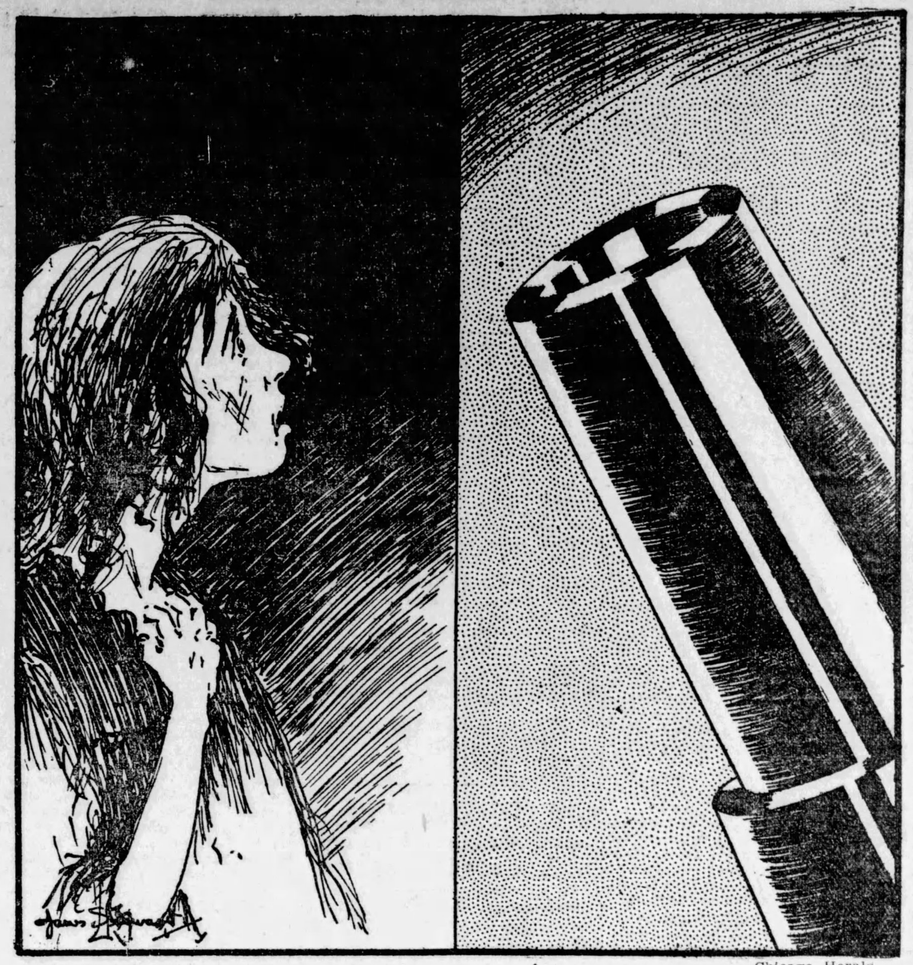
You cannot help feeling that a great statesman was lost when Hugh Scott became identified with the army.

The secret of Scott's influence with the Indians and his power as a diplomatist with the Mexicans lies in his perfect understanding of the Indian and Mexican point of view, in sympathizing as far as his duty will permit, in keeping his word in spirit and in letter.

In civil life and with these gifts, Scott might have climbed to a place beside the greatest of our statesmen.

There are always more bystanders than marchers when a reform movement goes by.

THE HUNGRY MOUTHS



—Chicago Herald.

Sunday School

HOW ONE THRONE WAS LOST

The International Sunday School Lesson for April 4 is "Saul Rejected by the Lord."—I. Sam. Ch. 15.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

NOT for one generation have people been so ready as today to consider the dealings of God with nations. In all lands the thoughts of mankind are being called back by the present crisis to the elemental truth of a Supreme Being, whose purposes are somehow being worked out in human history. This lesson story of a royal tragedy in old Israel's life will be read with unwonted interest. For we now are all eager to learn the lessons which God has written in the past for the present. What does Jehovah require today of nations and their rulers?

A handsome big king had the Jews got for themselves, in order to be in the fashion of the times. Head and shoulders above his fellows was Saul—but the head was easily turned. The son of Kish, who at his election was so modest that he hid himself among the baggage, had become a thorough convert to the doctrine of the divine right of kings. He felt himself competent to revise the mandates of God's prophet, and the will of the Lord Himself. Probably Saul would have found our own times congenial, for we are nowadays particularly fond of dismissing, with a wave of the hand, all of the law of God which does not please our fancy. A popular pastime is to sit in easy judgment upon the judgments of Jehovah.

When the Powerful Patronize God.

The Golden Text of the Old Testament, found in this chapter, is the key to the whole story: "Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice." Many men in our day are patronizing the Lord of Hosts, paying Him compliments, making gifts to His causes, endorsing the church, and speaking favorable words about the Bible—but not for a moment yielding their own lives in obedience to God's revealed will. They have fallen into the blunder of King Saul, being, like him, so self-inflated that they fail to perceive the arrogance and insolence of their assumption that God can receive compliments from such as they.

Over many a public subscription to a righteous cause from a godless man; over many a benevolent institution or foundation similarly established, may be written these burning words as spoken by Samuel: "Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice." Nobody can do any acceptable service to God until he has first yielded Him obedience. To attempt to honor by word or deed the great God whom we refuse to honor by discipleship is insufferable presumption.

Would that the image of foolish, vain and overthrown Saul might stalk amid the rich and self-complacent non-Christian patrons of religion in this generation; and would that the heroic figure of the prophet Samuel, repudiating with blazing scorn such insults to the Almighty, might arise before the eyes of all the sycophantic and time-serving leaders in the Church who fawn for favors upon the rich and the mighty. Until a man has yielded himself to the Lord, the Lord wants nothing from him. Verily, this old story is pertinent to our own times.

The King Who Did Not Do His Errand.

The popular pastime of revising the program of God is not new. The men who would eliminate hell from religion and justice from God's dealings with man, making the Creator and Ruler of the universe merely a sort of incarnate Good Nature, whom nobody is bound to obey or respect or fear, are in line with some Old Testament figures, of whom King Saul is a conspicuous sample.

Even our poor wisdom can see reason and justice in the divine command to Israel to exterminate the Amalekites, those first persecutors of the children of Israel. The same spirit of large justice which dooms a murderer to the electric chair may decree the punishment of a nation. As a sacred duty, Saul was ordered to destroy the Amalekites, making them and their possessions a "devoted" thing. That is, no spoil was to be taken and no prisoners captured. This was not a mere military foray, to be rewarded by loot and triumphal processions. The expedition belonged in the high realm of the execution of a holy decree of Jehovah.

But Saul thought he knew better; even as there are thousands of our fellow countrymen who are today revising the Decalogue, so far as their own personal conduct goes. The old-fogey notion of God's just decrees could not be held without modification by such a wise and liberal and mighty monarch as Saul! So he blue-penciled and interlined his instructions from God. He would obey so far as comported with his own pleasure and dignity and discretion. Therefore he refused to slay Agag, the Amalekite king, reserving him to grace as a prisoner his own triumphal return to his capital. As for the spoils of war, why, it was most impractical of Jehovah to require that all be destroyed; so Saul would have the best for himself and the people. He would make a sacrifice of a portion, of course, but only in the presence of the people, that the full glory of his exploit might appear to all.

When the Doom Fell.

So it was a very self-complacent Saul who greeted condescendingly the man who had made him king. "I have performed the commandment of Jehovah," he said, thinking to himself, doubtless, "Of course, I found it necessary to revise the orders given me; but then, you know, the practical worldly wisdom of the laity, and of the succesful man of affairs, must supersede the absurd literalism of you old-fogey preachers and your rather out-of-date God."

"What meaneth then this bleating of the sheep in mine ears, and the lowing of the oxen which I hear?" The stern mein of the prophet, and this disconcerting query, must have penetrated even the thick shell of Saul's pride and egotism. For his royal highness began to squirm and evade—poor, pitiable figure. Why did he not at least stand up, man-fashion, to the consequences of his own sin? Instead, he blamed it on the people, as if they were king and not he. He had been quick enough to take the glory of the victory to himself, building a monument by the way; but he was not ready likewise to ascapable of seeing his own sin, for that is the dreadful fate that follows persistence in sin. Certainly he gave the wrong reason for his offense, assume the blame.

Perhaps Saul had really become inmere subterfuge. A successful personal worker told me the other day that he commonly finds personal sin cloaking behind professional intellectual difficulties, when a man is called to face the question of accepting Christ. Saul was dishonestly trying to hide behind the acts of his followers, and behind a profession of pious purposes. In the same way there is many a persons who is breaking the laws of God and man in order to become rich, who avows that he wants money for the good it can do. Does heaven have greater pity or contempt for the miserable self-excuses of earth?

Swiftly fell the word of doom upon the disobedient king.

When God Changes His Plan.

Not His mind, but His method was changed by God in the rejection of Saul. The breaking of the tool in His hands compelled Him to seek another. Even God is conditioned by human nature's willingness or unwillingness to conform to His purposes. What a different world this would be today if men had been obedient to all of God's beautiful plans! The large intentions of God are always inevitably fulfilled, but He constantly is forced to alter His procedure.

This is the mystery of man's free will under God's sovereignty. We cannot understand it; but we are all conversant, even in our own lives, with the way in which man can insist upon having God's second best, instead of His best. What took place in the case of Saul later became necessary with Israel itself; God had to set aside the nation which would not conform to his will.

All of which demonstrates the extreme gravity of the consequences of disobeying God. There are strong colors in this ancient picture of Israel's life; but they are needed to bring out in its true light the supremacy of obedience. Before all else, and in all else, and above all else, and after all else, God, because He is God, demands obedience to His will. "Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice."

The lesson for life is also a lesson for the Church. Not ritual or ministry or popularity or power or wealth can be any substitute for a church which, throughout its membership, is obedient to God's law. "Why call ye me Lord, Lord, and do not the things I command you?" The throne of the soul, like the throne of Saul, may be most easily lost through disobedience.

Science Says You Were Once a Fish

In the famous Empress of Ireland disaster a little girl who had been taught to swim was able to support herself on the water until help arrived, while scores of strong men, who had neglected to master the art of swimming, went down to death.

Evolutionists hold that our ancestors were once fish. Many scientists endorse that odd theory. Whether or not this is true, there are millions of people who take to the water as naturally and are as much at home in it as if it were their natural element. Among the Hawaiians and the South Sea Islanders the children learn to swim almost as soon as they are able to walk. They need no instruction, but go into the water, paddle around a few minutes, and then they are off. In these countries, where so many people spend a large proportion of their time in water, death by drowning is practically unknown.

American and European youngsters are apparently somewhat further removed from their fish-like ancestors, but with a little instruction most of them can be taught to swim in a few lessons.

Women whose muscles and lungs are undeveloped should spend a few weeks in exercises and deep breathing drills before taking to the water. Thus fortified, they will be far better prepared to master swimming with neatness and dispatch. Considered as a sport swimming is excellent, and as a healthful form of exercise it has few superiors. It comes about as near as any form of physical activity to bringing all the muscles of the body into play.

How near are you to your fish ancestors? The nearer, says science, the more naturally you learn to swim.

THE COST OF KILLING IS VERY HIGH IN WAR

The efficiency of the French artillery is claimed in a dispatch from Paris, in which it is asserted that French artillery killed 300 Germans and wounded 400 more in a recent engagement, in which 64 guns fired 84 shells at a cost of $1,000,000.

Little Toy Soldier Goes to War

BY W. M. PARK

(German children have been asked to turn in to the authorities their toys, including toy soldiers, the government needing the copper and other metal for the army's use.—Toledo Blade, March 25.)

The little toy soldier has gone to the war
At call of the kaiser, his country to save.
They've drilled him and milled and made him all o'er.
And he marched to the front the bravest of brave.
His gay painted uniform replaced by a gray,
But martial as ever, he marched to the fray.

Oh, the years he has drilled in wait for the word,
In steadfast devotion to young captains bold.
What patience he's taught them, what fervor he's stirred
In breasts that now proudly wear medals of gold.
Now patient as ever he responds to command
And marches away to the tune of the band.

His little lead gun to a bullet has turned.
And death's in the tramp of his little lead feet.
He's gone to the life that for ages he yearned,
To be tested and tried in a real battle's heat.
The gay days and play days for him now have passed,
For little toy soldier's a fighter at last.

VARIETIES

Cocoa was unknown until Mexico was discovered.

Cats were domesticated in Egypt as early as 1600 B. C.

Australia contains about 45 horses to every 100 residents.

Artificial eyes were invented in Paris in the sixteenth century.

The entire world produces a total of 1,000,000 tons of coal annually.

Not a microbe exists in mountain air above the height of 2,000 feet.

A shoal of herrings is supposed to consist of from 800,000 to 1,000,000.

Before the war 342 beet sugar factories were in operation in Germany.

The islands of the Philippines have a total area of 115,026 square miles.

The vinegar of Arabia is said to be superior to that of any other country.

Queensland possesses an area 5½ times that of the United Kingdom.

The Philippine islands produce nearly 10,000,000 gallons of alcohol yearly.

Cement mortar mixed with volcanic ash in Japan for work that is submerged in sea water.

Cuba is the greatest consumer of raisins among the Spanish-American countries.

Last year's apple crop of the United States approximated 88,000,000 barrels.

Some granites will withstand a crushing strain of 40,000 pounds to the square inch.

Jarrah trees in the Australian forests grow to a height of 120 feet; big trees to 200 feet.

Meatless sausages, composed chiefly of rice, and wrapped in oiled paper are made in Java.

An electric transmission line in Mexico has a single span 1,650 feet long across a river.

Under the Hague convention of 1907 prisoners of war are entitled to pay for any work they do.

The value of the tin and tin ore produced in New South Wales in 1913 amounted to $2,000,000.

At the last count the United States national bank notes in circulation amounted to $718,085,637.

Russia has been making plans for the construction of great storehouses for grain at many points.

There are about 2,000 female authors, editors, journalists or reporters in England and Wales.

British cavalry swords have blades 32 inches in length, and, with the hand guards, weigh two pounds.

The equatorial semidiameter of the earth is 3,963,265 miles and the polar semidiameter is 3,950,158 miles.

Cuba's deposits of iron ore are estimated to contain all the way from 2,000,000,000 to 3,000,000,000 tons.

Chile is irrigating more than 2,200,000 acres of land and has nearly as many more available for irrigation.

More than 9,000,000 young trees and 10,000 pounds of seed were planted by the United States national forests in 1914.

The national library in Paris contains the oldest map of the heavens made in China 600 B. C. and showing 1,460 stars.

It is estimated that the United States government's Grand Canyon game refuge in Arizona now contains about 10,000 deer.

It is calculated that 19,000,000 tons of carbon, most of it in the form of coal, is the average yearly amount burned in large cities.

The present week of seven days, without reference to solar or lunar cycles, was adopted by Egyptian astronomers more than 3,800 years ago.

The waste from two wood pulp mills in Sweden that use the sulphite process, ordinarily regarded as valueless, is being converted into industrial alcohol.

Sixty years' supply of natural gas at the present rate of consumption has been wasted in Oklahoma in recent years, according to government figures.

The governments of Brazil and Peru have combined to maintain a chain of wireless telegraph stations all the way across the continent of South America.

At the first of the year, according to a government estimate, there were 198,577,000 farm animals in the United States, a gain in a year of about 7,800,000.

Mongolian ability has asserted itself at Honolulu, where in the schools the Japanese stand first, Koreans second, Chinese third and Americans sixth in scholarship.

The ancients credited the raven with unusual longevity, but modern investigation shows that it is not warranted. The bird rarely lives more than 70 years.

The geological survey has estimated that the Colorado river in an average year discharges into the Gulf of California 338,000,000 tons of silt and sand, equal to 20 tons for each square mile of land the river drains.

During the month of December, 1914, 2,000 bags of Korean rice were shipped from Kobe to the United States. This is the first reported shipment to America of this rice, and is a sign of the expanding export trade of this product.

The shrapnel is really a flying can which shoots its charge while in flight or explodes on contact. Its speed is 500,000 feet a second is produced by the pressure of from 30,000 to 35,000 pounds to a square inch from the powder that expels it from the gun.

Before the war Germany averaged one practicing physician for each 2,000 inhabitants, the proportion being higher in some of the cities and lower in the rural districts; whereas it is said that China averages one physician for about each 100,000 inhabitants.

A scientific investigator of Europe has discovered a new method of destroying fungus disease and household pests by the use of mercury. In closed spaces the mercury is employed in the form of vapor. In other cases it is injected in metallic form directly into the circulating fluids of the plant. The growth of the plant is not only undisturbed, but is in most cases actually assisted.

The British have a new American gun which they are using to arm their aeroplanes. It is loaded in the middle and the shock caused by the discharge of the weapon is neutralized by an air cushion in the end that does not contain the bore. It is regarded as a highly important arm, because it can be fired without danger of upsetting the aeroplane which carries it.

It is known that color blind people cannot distinguish colors, but the reason for this is not generally known. They cannot distinguish many colors and most of them usually give the appearance of being gray. The cause is in the constitution of the retina, which microscopically consists of rods and cones. If a certain part of the cones, wanting the sensation they arouse, are also wanting. Even the normal eye has not cones fine enough to detect the violet rays and electric rays.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

THE HOMELESS

MARTHA HOLDEN.

Several inquiries this week about the Belgian War Relief lead me to give you a few facts about the system of giving, known as the Commission for Relief in Belgium. The Commission concerns the government of seven countries. It was created to carry out an agreement entered into between the various belligerent forces, providing for the import of foodstuffs to the civil population in Belgium. The Commission is entirely neutral. Its working members are drawn from the business communities in this country, England and Belgium.

The Commission has ships from the United States, India and Canada. The shipping is managed entirely free of charge, by certain big New York and London firms. The task of provisioning over seven million people for a period of many months requires the despatch of a shipload of food every other day, and constitutes the largest commissary undertaking the world has ever seen, and demands the closet co-operation.

The ships are protected by special pilots and flags, and on their arrival, are unloaded under the careful direction of the Belgium National Committee for aid and nourishment, established at Brussels.

The need for clothing is not at the present time very great, but the need for food is immediate and always more urgent. Dry foodstuffs, as grain and flours, dried vegetables, particularly rice and beans, dried and salt meat, and condensed milk are needed. There is not a milk-giving animal left in Belgium.

Last December the Woman's Auxiliary to the Commission was established. The national officers are Mrs. Lindon Bates, chairman; Miss Anne Morgan, treasurer, and a committee of New York's best known women.

Twenty-nine states are organized through their club federations, but women of all denominations, and of all classes work together to save the starving mothers and babes of Belgium. Never before in the history of the world have women been so bonded in a common cause.

I know that our Peace Page women are already alive to this great need, and I hope that in every state where our page is read the women will work together to send some part of this food supply. Every little helps, and if there is no money to give, there may be a small part of the year's store of dried grains or vegetables which you can share. If you have no state organization, work in your township, your county, or just your school district, and send word to Mrs. Bates, No. 1, Madison avenue, N. Y., as to the best plan of shipment. Remember, the transportation from your town to Belgium is furnished, so that if money is sent it all goes, and at wholesale rates, to buy food. The Commission has on its staff some of the ablest food experts in the country, who will give advice as to how to make the donated dollars go furthest, and not be economically wasted.

The Commission for Relief for Belgium has headquarters at 71 Broadway, N. Y., so that you can send directly there, or through the Woman's Auxillary. Either is authoritative, and you may feel safe about the donation reaching those for whom it is meant. Here are some suggestions for providing and sending:

For Infants—This will support one infant for four weeks; 20 1-lb. tins sweetened condensed milk, 2 1-lb. tins patent barley flour, 2 1-lb. sacks rice, 1 3-lb. sack rolled oats, 1 3-lb. sack yellow corn meal, 1 1-lb. sack salt, 1 1-lb. sack granulated sugar.

For Adults—This will keep a family of four for two weeks; 3 No. 3 tins beans, or 5-lb. sack navy beans, 2 lbs. coffee, 1 5-lb. sack rolled oats, 1 5-lb. sack yellow corn meal, 1 5-lb. sack yellow split peas, 1 2-lb. sack granulated sugar, 1 3-lb. sack 70-80 California prunes, 1 7-lb. sack wheat flour, 1 1-lb. sack salt.

Use cotton sack if possible.

Do not put any printed matter in a box.

On the outside of the box the contents, value, name of donor and consignees only must be written. Any other marks or writing may interfere with delivery through army lines.

If you cannot deliver this box to a local committee the state commission will send shipping instructions on request.

Says May Sinclair: "It is not for an Englishwoman to make an appeal to the American people. America needs no appeal. The task that America has chosen is a task after her own heart. She needs only facts and figures. It takes over 13,333 tons of foodstuff, at a cost of $150,000 to feed for one day the 7,000,000 of people who are starving in Belgium."

The Cozy Corner

OUR MOTTO

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good Cheer.

A WHITE STATE

I want to thank the brothers and sisters for the many greetings by cards and letters, too, and words of cheer and encouragement. There is quite an interest in birds and kids and daddies, but what to me is more vital and of far greater interest is the temperance question that is being discussed and legislated upon by thinking and leading men all over the world.

This is what was in my reader when I was a little girl and later it was set for a copy for me and it made a lasting impression upon my mind: Rum, gin, brandy and whisky are destructive elements of mankind. They destroy more lives than war, pestilence and famine." From our narrow vision it didn't seem possible, but according to statistics it is tremendously true.

Dear brothers and sisters, why not in addition to your care of birds, turn your attention to this matter and help with your influence and votes to free this beautiful land of ours from such a curse?

Tobacco is bad enough, but strong drink makes men commit crime. Of course you know all of this, but I cannot keep still for I am interested, and intensely so.

Am so glad Mr. C. L. S., W. Va., and W. G. F., Missouri, had the courage to voice their convictions. I would be glad to hear from more, for we are anxious to make this dear old state of Michigan white.—M. P., Mich.

FLOWERS AND GOOD DEEDS

I received much good from the letter by Praying Mother. I often think the lot of a mother who does not pray must indeed be a hard one, for where else can our hardworking, burden bearing mother find help and strength for life's daily cares unless it is from an all-sufficient Heavenly Father?

We hear a good deal said about hobbies. In my opinion it is a good thing to have a hobby, as it tends to create an interest in life to have something to do outside the ordinary routine, but don't let us make the mistake of talking about them too much, as many people do. My hobby is gardening, both vegetable and flowers. I get the most pleasure from my flowers. I often think if people knew how easily they could raise flowers we would see more attractive home surroundings. Perhaps many people are of the opinion of one of my neighbors who said: "They are pretty, but you can't eat them."

I feel so sorry for the poor sufferers of Belgium.—Mrs. H. C. L., Pa.

Mrs. H. C. L. suggests a Belgian relief fund through our Page, but each state is now organized, or soon will be, for Belgian relief, so that everyone may give who wishes. Write to your governor or state senator, and get in touch with the National Commission for the Belgians. The women have an auxiliary, whose president is Miss Lindon Bates, 1 Madison avenue, New York. In Pa., Mrs. Samuel Semple, Titusville, president of the state federation, will send you literature and directions for organizing your community for Belgian relief.—M. H.

THE OLD-TIME WOMAN

I don't know much about the divorce business, but Adam didn't ask for a divorce and I don't think other men ought to. The Bible says, "What the Lord hath joined together let no man put asunder," but I believe there are lots of men and women joined together that the Lord did not have anything to do with joining. I have seen men with $15.00 a week salary and a $5,000 a year wife, and they had mighty rough sailing on life's sea. I am opposed to divorces, only in one case; the Bible says, "Be ye not unequally yoked together," and if I was a woman and my husband came home drunk I would invoke right then and there. Girls are not enough taught to be wives and mothers today. They are educated to hate the kitchen, cooking, home and housework; they are taught it is degrading and a dreary life, which is a grand mistake and a disgrace to humanity and Christianity.

In some states the women are taking a very active part in politics now, but it affects them differently from the way it does men.—W. J. J., Va.

HOME INFLUENCE

Every home has its influence, whether it be good or bad. Our nature demands home. The heart when bereaved and disappointed, naturally turns for refuge to home life and sympathy. No spot is so attractive to the weary one as home. The home influence is either a blessing or a curse, either for good or for evil. It cannot be neutral. In either case it is mighty, commencing with our birth, going with us through life, clinging to us in death and reaching into the eternal world.

Our habits are formed under the moulding power of home. The "tender twig" is there bent, the spirit shaped, principle implanted, and the whole character is formed until it becomes a habit.

Who does not feel the influence of home upon all his habits of life?

Ask the strong man in the prime of life whether the most firm and reliable principles of his character were not the inheritance of the parental home.

If all our homes were hallowed by the pure spirit and principle of Christianity what a power for good they would be. But alas, how many are not?

A hovel is often more a home than a palace. If love reign not there, if the spirit of congenial friendship link not the hearts of the inmates of a dwelling it is not a home. Not half the people know how to make a home; making a home is like forming the constitution for governing a nation. It is one of the greatest and most useful studies of life to learn how to make a home—such a home as men and women and children should live in. It would be well if books were written upon this most interesting subject.

There are a thousand ways in which we may add to the cheerfulness of home, the very modulation of the voice will often make a wonderful difference. How many shades of feeling are expressed by the voice? What a change comes over us at the change of its tone?

We sometimes see parents who are the life of every company they enter, who are dull and silent at home among the children. It is better to instruct children and make them happy at home, than to charm strangers or amuse friends. A silent house is a dull place for young people, a place from which they will escape if they can, and the youth who does not love home is in danger. The true mother loves to see her son come home to her. And what will bring our boys and girls back to our homestead, but our making those homes pleasant to them in their youth.

Fathers, mothers, remember this, and if you would not have your children lost to you in after life, if you would have your married daughter not forget her old home in her new one, if you would have your sons lend a hand to keep you in the old rose-covered cottage, instead of letting you go to the naked walls of the workhouse, make home happy to them while they are young. Send them out into the world in the full belief that there is "no place like home," be it ever so homely.—N. F. W., W. Va.

Mrs. A. D. H., Neb., has been a cripple for 40 years, and has been deprived of many of the pleasures of life, but is able to cheer and help others by her written and spoken words. I am publishing her name here, so that some of the family may send her Easter greetings. Mrs. A. D. Havens, Atkinson, Neb.

Countess Buying Legs for Wounded Soldiers

The beautiful Austrian countess has placed an order for 5,000 artificial legs with an American firm to be used by war victims of her country. She is Countess Manan Dumreicher, and she is considered one of the prettiest of Vienna society women.

SOME POINTERS

BY ELIZABETH.

You who work: If you are afraid of doing a bit more than you are paid for, you are likely always to remain where you began.

If you have a chip on your shoulder take it off. Get into the game with everybody. You'll find yourself welcome.

You don't have to worry about getting rewards of merit. All that you earn will come your way.

You can work with your mind while you walk, while you wait; but forget to work while you sleep.

Really and truly, there is no trouble half so bad as you think it is.

Some one has written: "Your enemy is never so weak as when he presses you the hardest." If you think you have an enemy, remember this when you feel scared alomst to death.

The kind of a face you turn to the world is the kind of a face the world will turn to you.

To live right means to live fearlessly.

A little light refreshment in the way of mirth and laughter is good to take several times a day.

If you go looking for trouble, you will always find it.

The things that worry you today are likely to be gone by tomorrow.

Every man will be your brother if you let him know your mind turns that way.

Home is just what you make it. If you don't make it pleasant, it is your own fault.

One bad temper can wreck a whole family.

It is part of a mother's business to win the love of her children.

Say good morning every morning, whether you want to or not. It gives you a top o' the morning feeling.

Household Hints

WHOLE WHEAT BREAD.—Two qts. whole wheat flour, 1 qt. milk, half cake compressed yeast, half cup molasses, 1 tablespoon shortening, sale; dissolve the yeast in a little warm water, sift and warm flour, work in the shortening, add the other ingredients, and mix well. The dough will be too soft to knead, but must be thoroughly mixed, as success of the bread depends upon this. Let it rise over night. In the morning mix well again. Put into two greased bread pans, cover and set in a warm place to rise (about one hour). Bake in a moderate oven about an hour and a quarter. Mrs. L. W. G., Vermont.

Please publish a rule for Scotch shortcake.—J. M. B., Minn.

This Washer Must Pay for Itself

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way.

So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing out the clothes.

Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it doesn't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months, in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 50 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line today, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes.

Address me this way—H. L. Barker, 1537 Court Street, Binghamton, N. Y. If you live in Canada, address 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Merry-Go-Round

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

LARGE EARS

Prejudice is one of our greatest faults. It is not necessary to hear a man talk longer than five minutes about politics to learn to what party he belongs. Recently I overheard a young lady say: "He must be horrid for he has such big ears." This remark hurt my feelings very much, for since it is my misfortune to wear a pair of rather prominent ears, I naturally thought she was speaking of me, especially after I had observed that there was none in that immediate neighborhood with ears comparable to mine. Undoubtedly she had a poor idea of the significance of ears.

A prejudice is often due to a mistaken loyalty. A devoted Bostonian is parodied as saying of heaven: "It is a good place, but it is not Boston." The fact that I love the West Virginia hills should not cause me to reverence every other state of this great United States the less. Just because I love "the land of the free and the home of the brave" I should not call all Englishmen bulldogs and all foreigners with a dark skin, niggers. It is only through the abolition of prejudice and jealousy that universal harmony can be effected. Let us strive to see the good in everything and everybody.—W. H.

A person with large ears is apt to be above petty prejudice, as he is supposed to be generous. Was it Thomas Paine who said: "The world is my country; to do good my religion?"—M. H.

FROM WASHINGTON

Talk about scenery! I'll bet another "shoe string" Washington can compare with and maybe excel either New York or Virginia in scenery. What can beat our beautiful snow-capped mountains, our waving wheat fields, our large forests with many fragrant flowers, and our magnificent scenery from one end of the state to the other?

Violet of Tenn., I agree with you. Girls should not allow boys to kiss them or to return the kiss no matter how innocent it may be. Every girl has an ideal. I care a great deal more for a man's character than for his appearance. Don't some of you girls agree with me? Hurrah for C. H. S.! —Red Wing, Wash.

A FLOWERY TRIBUTE

Of course it is difficult to find a suitable flower to represent our wonderful Page, which is a great flower every week to us. Let us say that the whole Peace Page taken together is the blossom or corolla of which every seperate division is a petal. Inside the corolla we have the stamens and pistil, that is, the different ideas and words of the "Peace" writers. The stamens furnish food for the pistil, and therefore the seed is formed. Then we may say that the words of this Page, when properly fed by pure thoughts and ideas, become the seeds of that wonderful flower and are in condition to germinate whenever planted in suitable soil.

Words have a great force. Little do we realize the far reaching influence of our too lightly written words. We should be very careful that we say nothing that would aid in promoting any bad habit, most especially the filthy tobacco habit.

I am sorry, Midget, but I am afraid I could not see ideals through your spectacles. To be "good principled" is a duty that we owe ourselves; but it behooves us to be more than that.—Twinky.

THE OLD DOMINION

I live near the center of the beautiful Shenandoah Valley, Virginia. I love my beautiful home state not only because she has done all she could to help her country, but she has given many brave men to her country's cause, so "Hurrah for the Old Dominion." A few years ago I visited Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson. I think it is unsurpassed in beauty, and nature, with a little help of man, has transformed the mountain peak into a "paradise on earth." What state in the Union has more history and romance than Virginia? What is more beautiful than the mountains of Virginia? I am a worshiper of nature. I do not think anyone can live nearer the Creator than by living near and seeing the beautiful things that He has put here for us.

Missouri Bachelor, I would like to shake hands with you, and also to take a nice horseback ride with you. I ride a little western pony, and do not feel at home more than when in the saddle. I think that every girl should have the best education she can possibly get.—Tomboy of the Valley.

THE LIGHTKEEPER

I thought a line from the farthest point west in the U. S. would be accepted. I am a lighthouse keeper at Punta Gorda Light Station, and if you will look on your map of California and find Cape Mondocino, and guess at twelve miles south, you will know where I live. It is a bleak, barren coast along here, except the mountains, which come right down to the beach, are teeming with cattle, as pasture is very good and the cattlemen are all very well to do.

If S. R. T., Wayland, N. Y., was here with me he could learn all about the Albalone at first hand, as at low tide we often go out and gather them. The meat is very rich and one can't eat so very much, but they are fine eating. We get some that will weigh three pounds. O. S. H., Mich., you are voicing the right sentiment in regard to neutrality, only I am going you one jump more. Why not stop running any chance of being involved in such a hideous affair by not letting exporters send anything that will help the combating countries out. As long as they can buy bread and clothing of us, they can keep up slaughtering. I was born and raised in Van Wert, O., and lived there till 20 years old, since then I have been every place of any importance west of Pittsburgh. —A. N., Calif.

Teachers' Nook

As there is always room in the smallest house for one more member of the family, so there is always room on our page for one more department for the good of our family. The teachers are among our most enjoyable and helpful correspondents. Next to the parents comes the teacher in the welfare of the child. That is why we want you to bring your fresh opinions, your new methods and your individual application of the old, dear teacher friends, to this nook of your page. Spare nothing of your experience to help the teachers and the parents, as well as the youth whom this great influence touches. Let us hear from the teachers.—Martha Holden.

A teacher from the Wild and Woolly West finds pleasure in reading the letters written by teachers from back east. The letter from C. L. S. of Virginia recalls a motto which may be of interest, not only to teachers, but to everyone:

"If a lawyer makes a mistake, he hangs it;
If a doctor makes a mistake, he buries it;
If a preacher makes a mistake, he burns it;
When a teacher makes a mistake, it lives throughout eternity."
—G. W. S., Sank, Wash.

I am a young teacher of Calhoun county, W. Va., and have just finished my first term of school, which, I am glad to say, was very successful. I find the work very pleasant. Why should we not be pleased when we have with us "the flower of humanity" (children), the only ones who are wholly pure in the sight of God? We, as teachers, can see the responsibility resting upon us, but we feel amply paid when we see the fruits of our labor. Another beauty of teaching is the influence it has upon the teacher himself. I can truthfully say that I have been made to lead a better life since I became a teacher. I have learned to be more loving, and my love for children makes my life a greater pleasure.—J. H. K., West Virginia.

If there is a class of persons I feel like saluting, it is fellow teachers. After having spent eight years in the school room, I feel that I can understand what a good school means. To do the best for one's pupils, a teacher's heart must be wholly in the work. With about 70 per cent of heartfelt interest, 20 per cent of ambition and 10 per cent of good common sense, any teacher can make his or her work felt for ages to come. For the highest and best work a teacher must know how to get and hold the free good will of all of the pupils. The teacher who does not give his heart to the pupils can expect to receive no affection from them. A pupil will meet love with love and mistrust with mistrust. A teacher will never do better work than when done for pupils he loves; neither will the pupils be more willing to work than when they are loved and trusted. A child's nature craves confidence, and when he feels that he is given all confidence and trust, he is a willing worker. Possibly, there is no other factor that helps so much as cheerfulness. On the walls of my schoolroom I have placed several mottoes. Most of these were suggested by the pupils themselves: Let Us Be Patient With Each Other, Others; Nearer, My God to Thee; Truth, Smile, Love and Others First. To the pupils these are not merely meaningless expressions; they have become the rules of their motives and actions. I feel greater pleasure in teaching these boys and girls than in anything that I could possibly engage in. In fact, I told my pupils that I believed that I was prouder in being their teacher than was Governor Willis over his position. —C. S. D., Ohio.

Our Correspondents

I was born in Monroe county, N. Y., in 1836, and came, with father and mother, to Michigan in 1837, by canal to Buffalo, and by water to Detroit. There a wagon took us to Calhoun county, and soon we had our own log house. The country was new and wild, with a scattered neighborhood and not much kindly feeling and true hospitality. The summer I was 13 I spun from one sheep yarn enough to fill 30 yards of cloth, which mother made into sheets. There were not many Indians, but many black bears. At 18 I began teaching school in a log schoolhouse and received $1.50 a week and boarded round.—Aunt Kate of Michigan.

M. D., Mo., says more young men are dragged down to the bottomlett pits of hell by evil women than by any other means. Thoughtless women, too, often help to ruin men. Take yourselves seriously, girls, in your companionships with boy friends. Help them to be honest and strong, by being so yourselves.—M. H.

The Home Folks' Ingle Nook Page is the first I look at on receiving The Blade. It's like the face of an old friend, dropping in on us regularly once a week. I prize the old songs and poems that are passing rapidly away. If they are published in this generation they will be irretrievably lost. If they are not published in this generation they will be irretrievably lost. Their poetical value is not always great, they will be irretrievably lost. Their poetical value is not always great, often it is nothing, but the messages they stir of father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, uncles, aunts and friends make them enjoyable. So give us the old songs.—A. L. M., Illinois.

The common misuse of words calls forth an expression from W. H., West Virginia, who decries girlish exaggerations, such as "thousands of dogs," "perfectly splendid" butter, "utterly horrible" people, as well as those who are "perfectly lovely." W. H. says: "If the original power of words had remained intact, there is nothing inadequate of expression."

Mrs. M. T., Mich., is the mother of two little boys, five and two, but has room in her heart and home for two more, not her own.

"A Blade Reader, Mich.," there are compensations a mother has, who has to be up "night after night" with her little ones, that the father she describes can never know. It is a pleasure to labor for those we love, and when the time comes that our children leave us to lead lives of their own, what could be sweeter in this dear old world of ours, than to know we have reared to true manhood and womanhood (those once troublesome little ones), to take up the duties of life and to be lifters and not leaners. Mark my words, too, that though many friends and dear ones be around you, you will sorely miss the companionship of those absent boys and girls. The "real old maid" can never know the deepest joy of a woman's life, motherhood, as nothing on earth can take the place of a precious, helpless babe, to bring out in the fullest sense life's pleasures as well as anxieties.—M. S. T., Mich.

I am nearly sixty years old and yet you can never understand the pleasure I have in reading your paper, especially the Poets' Corner. The lovely poems, they seem to touch our hearts and bring up memories of bygone days. I was very much impressed with the poem, the Blue and Gray, of January 14.—Mrs. G. I.

Boys and Girls

OUR MOTTO

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Our Bird Club.

Here is the enrollment of new members of the bird club since December 24:

Alabama—Ora B. Cooley, Orie Lee House.

Iowa—Ruth Gordon, Emma Wise.

Illinois—Florence B. Wooden, Roy F. and Leander Wooden, Wesley Prinnell, N. C. Buer, Susie, Eldred and Kermitt Buer, W. T. and Ellen Ward, Blanche Garren.

Indiana—Grace P. Wagoner, Nina Hurst, Losha Bernice Kay, Chas. Butler, Clifford Carver, James Haworth, Day Jefferies.

Kentucky—Carrie S. Janes, Virginia Hudson, Bessie Sidebottom.

Michigan—Grace Ridley, Mary McAskel, Russell Furman, Vivian Vanhorn, Iva M. Lawson.

North Carolina—Fred Spain, Jr., Gwyn Welch, Maggie Long, Brunette Warren, Jessie Metcalf, Elizabeth Crouse, Allen Dowd, Mary Laflin, Fannie Surratt, Myrtle Smith, Geneva Davis, Bessie Davis, Maud Grant, Ida O. Kelley, Rula Dowd.

New York—Vurned and Vincent Kidd, Beulah Haven, Keith White, Jay D. Carrington, Mary E. Jones, Ruth Adner.

Pennsylvania—Clarence Hotchkiss, Grace Hallman, Ethel A. Curry, Don Harris, Alberta Meadigan, sons of Mrs. Nora Flale, Elmer Little, Elmer Lesh.

Ohio.—D. H. Noland, Marie Mason, Ada and Laura Howell, Huldah Howell, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Chase, Ella G. Anderson, Mabel Lucas, Bessie Woodruff, Elsie Wisman, Frank and Miles Jacobs, Pearl Malott, Maggie L. Turner, Oleva Lee, Stanley Cross, Stella and Oscar Fields.

Oregon—Ruth Johnson.

Ontario, Canada.—Amanda Edds.

Tennessee.—Chault L. Simons, Ethel Tolbert, Mary Mooneyhan, Elsie Walker, Hazel Annie Kline, Virgie Freeman, Margaret Henley.

West Virginia.—Fred Mahon, Amina C. Martin, Lizzie Dickerson, Georgia Wilson, Ruth and Emmett Wickline, Herman Lawson, John Atkins, Chester Alkire, Mattie Donalson, Pearl Clark, Holland Clem, Bertie and Harry Lansford, Earl Goodwin, Ruth and Charlie Donalson, John and Ora Life, A. Clyde Clark, Grace and Fay Moore, W. T. Coleman, Mona Phillips, Grace Parsons, Blanche Ball, Lillie Goff, Icy Murphy, Effie G. Parker, Irenzell Queen, Opal Miller, Grace Keaton, Bert Martin, Maybel Lee, Mary E. Trippett, Afton Linger, Violet Poe, Bessie Scragg, Mildred M. Fletcher, Maggie Chambers, Myrtle Jones, Eunice Parker, Hazel and Luther Colan, Oleric Linger, Guy Rollyson, Ethel Frame, Mr. Frank, Mamie Sparks, Bessie Jarvis, Nellie Sheath, Olin E. Quick, Theo Sanders, Francis Carder, Cle. Haskinson, R. E. Ward, Eva Phillips, Philip Sperry, Pearl Lambert, Myrtle Alt, Fred Sleath, Willie and Nannie Williams, Iva Elsie Nicholson, L. Marie Berry, Artie Armstrong, L. M. Pletcher, Margaret Goodwin.

Virginia.—Iva Dwist, Edith Hughes, Marjorie V. Bell and brother, J. S. Jennings, Bessie Davis, Hazel Corbett, Dewey Chenuront, Mary Jones, Bernice Hearbom, Ada Newell, Maggie Thacker and brother, Eliza Smart, Virginia Wood, Arbutus Hoover, Eliza Smart.

Birds and Flowers.

I live with my father and mother on a large farm. My father was in the war when he was 16 years old. I have three sisters and one brother at home. I like to read good books; have read two this winter. Brown Eyes, of West Virginia, I do about the same work you do and think it real hard, don't you? I like birds and flowers and would like to have some flower seed from some reader. Would like to exchange cards. From a happy girl—Margaret Henley, Alto Tenn.

A Growing List.

I have been pleased to note the growing list of bird lovers. There are so many lessons the innocent creatures teach us, if we will but observe and learn. One cold frostly morning, when the earth was covered with snow, I saw a robin perched high on a tree in the sunshine and he was singing a song of spring. How cheering is the notes of the robin when one is overburdened with the cares of this world. In this vicinity the farmers protect the quail.

The Blade is fostering many good movements and among them is the "movement to protect and care for the innocent birds."

A study of the birds' habits and manners will interest all. Let us see which state has the largest number of different kinds of birds. If any persons named "Little" see this will they please write.

Wishing the Blade and its readers a bright and prosperous future. I remain sincerely.—Timer Little, Mapresville, Pa.

A Water Bearer.

I am a little girl 8 years old: I like to ride horseback and when my papa was gone to my grandfather's I would feed one of his little calves. I will send Lashá Bernice Kay, a name I like for a cat, "Pansy." I have two cats and two guineas. I can help mamma wash dishes and carry most all the water. I have one little sister fourteen months old, her name is Hazel Fern. I live at my grandfather's now, but I am going to move to Trade, Tenn this spring. I would appreciate a post card or two.—Grace Johnson, N. C.

DON'T LOOK OLD

"Ponce de Leon" Fountain of Youth Crystals added to bath water invigorate, refresh and help to keep you youthful in appearance. A new discovery from South America. Just out. Try it. Trial Bottle size 25c; Small sample, 10c. Stamps or coin. Thomas Maxwell, 166 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

POETS' CORNER

THREE MEN DEEP

By F. J. Buck.

They are lying in heaps, in a four-mile ditch,
Gory and bloody and wan!
And none can discern them, which from which,
In this grave where so many have gone;
And their guardian angels over them weep
In this four-mile sepulchre, three men deep.

They killed them with bayonet, shrapnel and shell,
They showered them with leaden hail,
From a beautiful sky the death bolts fell,
Where their man-made vultures sail—
These patented hawks that over them sweep,
And the four-mile sepulchre three men deep.

They're fighting—each one—for his Christian land,
Like demons from farthest hell,
And how it is Christian none understand,
E'en Gabriel couldn't tell,
For just where the holy their living keep
Lies a four-mile sepulchre, three men deep.

Many thousand lie hid in that narrow pit—
Many thousand souls wafted above,
To appeal at the throne, where the judges sit,
For the right kind of Christian love
To be sent to this earth, where multitudes sleep,
In a four-mile sepulchre, three men deep.

WORTH WHILE

Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

It is easy enough to be pleasant,
When life flows on like a song,
But the man worth while is one who will smile
When everything goes dead wrong.
For the test of the heart is trouble,
And it always comes with the years,
And the smile that is worth the praises of earth
Is the smile that shines through tears.

It is easy enough to be prudent,
When nothing tempts you to stray,
When without or within no voice of sin
Is luring your soul away;
But it's only a negative virtue
Until it is tried by fire,
And the life that is worth the honor
Is the one that resists desire.
on earth,

By the cynic, the sad, the fallen,
Who had no strength for the strife,
The world's highway is cumbered today,
They make up the sum of life.
But the virtue that conquers passion,
And the sorrow that hides in a smile.
It is these that are worth the homage on earth
For we find them but once in a while.

OUR OWN

By Margaret Sangster.

If I had known in the morning
How wearily all the day
The words unkind would trouble my mind
That I said when yon went away,
I had been more careful, darling,
Nor given you needless pain;
But we vex our own with look and tone
We might never take back again.

For though in the quiet evening
You may give me the kiss of peace,
Yet well it may be that never for me
The pain of the heart should cease!
How many go forth at morning
Who never come home at night!
And hearts have broken for harsh words spoken
That sorrow can never set right.

We have careful thought for the stranger,
And smiles for the sometime guest;
But oft for our own the bitter tone,
Though we love our own the best.
Ah, lip with the curve impatient!
Ah, brow with the shade of scorn!
'Twere a cruel fate were the night too late
To undo the work of the morn!

THE GRAVE OF LINCOLN

Edna D. Proctor.

(Copied from the original in Memorial room of Lincoln Monument by F. W. S.)

Now must the storied Potomac
Laurels forever divide.
Now to the Sangamon prairies
Give of its century's pride.
Sangamon, stream of the prairies,
Placidly westward that flows,
Far in whose city of silence
Calm he has found his repose.
Over our Washington's river
Sunrise beams rosy and fair;
Sunset on Sangamon fairer—
Father and martyr lies there.

Kings under pyramids slumber,
Sealed in the Lybian sands;
Princes in gorgeous cathedrals,
Decked with the spoil of all lands;
Kinglier, princelier, sleeps he,
Couched 'mid the prairies serene,
Only the turf and the willow
Him and God's heaven between;
Temple nor column to cumber
Verdure and bloom of the sod—
So, in the vale by Beth Peor
Moses was buried by God.

Break into blosom o prairies!
Snowy and golden and red;
Peers of the Palestine lilies,
Weep for your glorious dead!
Roses as fair as of Sharon,
Branches as stately as palm,
Odors as rich as the spices—
Cassia and aloes and balm—
Mary, the loved, and Salome,
All, with a gracious accord
Ere the first glow of the morning
Brought to the tomb of their lord.

Wind of the west, breathe around him
Soft as the saddened airs sigh,
When, to the summit of Pisgah
Moses had journeyed to die.
Clear as the anthem that floated
Wide o'er the Moabite plain,
Low with the wail of the people
Blending its burdened refrain;
Rarer, o wind, and diviner,
Sweet as the breezes went by
When, o'er Olivet's mountain
Jesus was lost in the sky.

Not for thy sheaves nor savannas
Crown we thee proud Illinois!
Here, in his grave, is thy grandeur;
Born of his sorrow thy joy.
Only the tomb by Mount Zion
Hewn for the Lord do we hold
Dearer than his in thy prairies,
Girdled with harvests of gold.
Still for the world, through the ages,
Wreathing with glory his brow,
He shall be Liberty's savior,
Freedom's Jerusalem thou!

POEMS WANTED

The Old Man's Dream, That's How I Need You, Always Me, Down by the Old Mill Stream, When the Nightingale Sings and After the Ball to Mrs. T. H. Van Voorhis, Emporium, Pa.

When I Met You Last Night In Dreamland, to Dixie Bristow, Liberty, N. C.

The Lips That Touch Liquor, The Sword of Bunker Hill, to Florence Carter, West Valley, N. Y.

The Old Flag Never Touched the Ground, to J. E. Nesbit, Manchester, Ohio.

Jesse Monroe, The Red River Valley and Old Pedee, to Mrs. S. H. Mansfield, Laceyville, Pa.

Once Again the Changing Seasons, to Lock box 657, Canton, S. D.

The Gingham Dog to Alice McDowell, Terry, Mont.

Down In a Coal Mine, Two Letters, The Ship That Never Returned, to Mrs. Myrtle L. Williams, Oxford, W. Va.

Little Tommie and Tom Jones, to John Vandal, Albion, N. Y.

Don't Wait for the Midnight Express, to Mary A. Douglas, Croswell, Mich.

MIZPAH

Author Unknown.

The Lord watch between me and thee, when we are absent one from another.—Gen. xxxi, 49.

Go thou thy way and I go mine;
Apart, yet not afar;
Only a thin veil hangs between
The pathways where we are.
And "God keep watch 'tween thee and me,"
This is my prayer.
He looks thy way, he looketh mine,
And keeps us near.

I know not where thy road may lie,
Or which way mine will be;
If mine will lead through parching sands,
And thine beside the sea;
Yet "God keep watch 'tween thee and me,"
So never fear;
He holds thy hand, he claspeth mine,
And we are near.

Should wealth and fame perchance be thine,
And my lot lowly be;
Or you be sad and sorrowful,
And glory be for me;
Yet "God keep watch 'tween thee and me"—
Both be his care.
One arm 'round thee and one 'round me,
Will keep us near.

I sigh, sometimes, to see thy face,
But since this may not be,
I'll leave thee to the care of Him
Who cares for thee and me.
"I'll keep thee both beneath my wing"—
This comforts, dear.
One wing o'er thee, and one o'er me—
So we are near.

And though our paths be separate,
And thy way is not mine,
Yet, coming to the mercy seat,
My soul will meet with thine,
And "God keep watch 'tween thee and me,"
I'll whisper there.
He blessed thee, he blesseth me,
And we are near.

LOVE AND PET ME NOW

T. B. Larimore.

Take my withered hands in yours,
Children of my soul,
Mother's heart is crying love,
Mother's growing old.
See, the snow of many years
Crowns my furrowed brow;
As I've loved and petted you,
Love and pet me now.

Lay your hand upon my head,
Smooth my whitened hair;
I've been growing old the while
You've been growing fair.
I have toiled and prayed for you,
Ask not why or how—
As I've loved and petted you,
Love and pet me now.

Take my withered hands in yours,
Children of my heart,
Mother's growing old, your love
Makes life's sweetest part.
Touch with love my faded cheeks,
Kiss my anxious brow,
As I've loved and petted you,
Love and pet me now.

Take my withered hands in yours,
Hold them close and strong,
Cheer me with a fond caress,
'Twill not be for long.
Youth immortal soon will crown
With its wreath my brow,
As I've loved and petted you,
Love and pet me now.

Take my withered hands in yours,
Thus your heart will prove,
If you owe me anything
Pay the debt with love.
Press me in your strong young arms,
Breathe a loving vow,
As I've loved and petted you,
Love and pet me now.

THE PEOPLE'S SONG OF PEACE

By Joaquin Miller.

The grass is green on Bunker Hill,
The waters sweet in Brandywine;
The sword sleeps in the scabbard still,
The farmer keeps his flock and vine;
Then who would mar the scene today
With vaunt of battlefield or fray?

The brave corn lifts in regiments
Ten thousand sabres in the sun;
The ricks replace the battle-tents,
The bannered tassels toss and run.
The neighing steed, the bugle's blast,
These be but stories of the past.

The earth has healed her wounded breast,
The cannons plough the field no more;
The heroes rest! O, let them rest
In peace along the peaceful shore!
They fought for peace, for peace they fell;
They sleep in peace, and all is well.

The fields forget the battles fought,
The trenches wave in golden grain;
Shall we neglect the lessons taught,
And tear the wounds agape again?
Sweet Mother Nature, nurse the land,
And heal her wounds with gentle hand.

Lo! peace on earth! Lo! flock and fold!
Lo!

TO CELEBRATE 25th ANNIVERSARY

PROMINENT SPECIALIST WILL GIVE AWAY TREATMENT FREE

Catarrh Specialist Sproule

A man who is celebrating his twenty-fifth anniversary of successful work is naturally in a very happy and generous frame of mind.

This is just the condition of Catarrh Specialist Sproule, of Boston, whose picture you see here. For twenty-five years he has been curing Catarrh all over the country.

He has given up everything for what he felt was his life work—a post as surgeon in the British Royal Mail Naval Service days and nights to study and research. He has traveled extensively, observing the effects of climate on Catarrh. Little wonder when you know all this that he is today known as The Catarrh Specialist of America.

His method of treatment is new, different from others, and has brought untold joy to hundreds and hundreds of Catarrh Sufferers.

But, you say, I would like to see this treatment. Here is your opportunity.

To celebrate his 25th anniversary, Catarrh Specialist Sproule offers his famous Catarrh Treatment Free to all who write before April 22nd.

Think what this offer means to you! You secure a treatment which is famous all over America—you see for yourself a method of treatment which has really cured Catarrh, and you get this treatment for nothing.

SEND TODAY.

Remember this is a most expensive celebration for the Specialist and he can't afford to do it for long. You must not miss the chance. Just get paper and pencil and jot down your full name and address, with just three words, "Catarrh Treatment Free." If you have a post-card handy, use that. The point is, to send at once for this treatment, so that you can get it free and try it for yourself.

You know how loathsome and disgusting a disease Catarrh is. You know that it leads to dreadful incurable troubles. Perhaps you have always thought that Catarrh was incurable. You had not realized that there was a man who has devoted a quarter of a century to its study, who has such a vast experience that he must have cured scores of cases JUST LIKE YOURS.

Don't delay, but write right now for the Free Anniversary Treatment.

Address **Catarrh Specialist Sproule,**
43 Trade Building. Boston, Mass.

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine of biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

TORPEDO BOATS

Will you please give some idea of the general construction of a torpedo boat?—H. B. M., South Boston, Ind.

The torpedo boat of the present day has attained to a length of about 160 feet, with a speed of 30 miles per hour. It is built entirely of steel, the plates varying in thickness. The boat is divided into a number of watertight compartments by steel bulkheads, so that if even one or two are filled with water, it will not sink. In the bow is the collision compartment, which remains continually closed. The second compartment is assigned as the living quarters of the officers or crew. On the deck, at the after end of this compartment, is the conning tower, through which access is obtained to the living quarters. This conning tower is made of bullet-proof steel, and in the larger boats and destroyers a rapid fire gun is mounted upon it. Within the tower are placed the compass, the steering wheel and engine, the signals and speaking tube to the engine room, and the electric key for firing the torpedoes. Abaft the forward living quarters is a compartment for some of the chief petty officers of the crew. The forward boiler compartment contains two water tubular boilers. The coal is stowed on each side in wing compartments extending up to the deck, and when full of coal they form a good protection against small projectiles. Abaft the boiler room is the engine space. There are two main engines, each in a watertight compartment, so that if one is crippled the boat need not be stopped. In the engine space is also placed the auxiliary machinery. The gallery, where all the cooking is done, is between the after conning tower and the after boiler space. On many boats this gallery is placed forward or on the deck. The after conning tower is similar to the forward one. On the deck of the boat, at the forward end, is a rapid fire gun and a capstan and anchor davit. This part of the deck is generally known as the turtle back on account of the rounded form. Abaft the conning tower is a small signal mast. The two or three torpedo tubes are placed in the most available deck space, and on the midship line when possible. One or two small boats are provided, and at sea these are hoisted on deck. All hatches are made so that they can be quickly closed and are watertight. Torpedo boat destroyers are practically enlarged torpedo boats.

MOHAMMEDANS

Please give the number of Mohammedans in the different countries of the world.—F. T., Caro, Mich.

The Mohammedans in Austria-Hungary number about 600,000; Russian, 3,800,000; Rumania, 50,000; Turkey, 3,000,000, other Balkan states, 700,000; other states in Europe, 50,000. These figures will probably be affected by the change in boundaries of the countries, owing to the war. Total Mohammedans in Europe, 8,200,000; India, 62,500,000; China, 30,000,000; Russian Asia, 14,600,000; other countries of Asia, 63,400,000; total Asia, 170,500,000; Africa, 68,000,000; Australasia, 3,000; total for the world, 246,700,00.

CITIZENSHIP

Will you please define citizenship and how acquired?—J. J. B., Agosta, O.

A citizen, in modern law, is a person who owes indefeasible allegiance to a state or nation, to whom the government grants and guarantees liberty of person and of conscience, right of acquiring and possessing property and security in person, estate and reputation. This includes women, children, defectives and criminals. In this sense, however, it is not to be confounded with the elective franchise or the holding of offices of government. The right of direct share in government is everywhere withheld from minors, convicts, defectives, nearly always from paupers and most generally from women. Citizenship may be acquired by birth, every child born on the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States, even of resident aliens, except of foreign officials, representatives, or of citizens traveling abroad, or of its officials resident abroad, being a citizen; or by naturalization; or by succession to a parent's or a husband's rights, the wife of an alien becomes a citizen by his naturalization or after his death before naturalization if he had previously declared his intention of becoming so, and the children inherit similar rights.

SPIRITUALISM

I would like to have some information about spiritualism.—J. V. P., Heizer, W. Va.

Spiritualism is the belief that disembodied spirits can and do communicate with the living, especially through the agency of a person particularly susceptible to spiritualistic influences, called a medium. The various doctrines and theories founded upon this belief are collectively known as spiritualism. Spiritualism originated in its modern form in New York in 1848, and since that time has extended over all the United States and Europe. In books which explain spiritualism there are 24 different classes of mediums mentioned. Among the chief methods of communications are rappings, tabletippings, writing and speaking; in the latter form of communication the medium is supposed to be fully possessed of the spirits for the time being. There is no formal system of theology for this belief. Many of the advocates claim that spirit communications are providential interventions for the purpose of inculcating the doctrine of immortality, and counteracting the material tendencies of the age. The meetings where these communications are made are called seances.

SOCIALISM

Kindly give an explanation of Socialism.—H. G. M., Russellville, Tenn.

The following extract is taken from an article on Socialism, written by A. M. Simons, a Socialist:

"Socialism is a word having two distinct but related meanings. Primarily it is used as the name of a certain philosophy of history and method of interpreting and analyzing social phenomena. In the second place, since this philosophy and method have as one of their principal conclusions that society is revolving toward a cooperative social organization where the means for the production and distribution of wealth are the collective property of the working classes, while the goods which are to be consumed become the private property of the individual workers. The philosophy of Socialism, as generally accepted by the Socialist parties of the world at the present time, takes as its fundamental hypothesis what has been variously called the materialism, or economic determinism.

"'In every historic epoch the prevailing mode of economic production and exchange, and the social organization necessarily following from it, form the basis upon which is built up, and from which alone can be explained, the political and intellectual history of that epoch; and consequently the whole history of mankind since the dissolution of primitive tribal society, holding land in common ownership, has been a history of class struggles, contests between exploiting and exploited, ruling and oppressed classes; the history of these class struggles forms a series of evolution; nowadays a stage has been reached where the exploited and oppressed class—the proletariat—cannot attain its emancipation from the sway of the geoise—without at the same time, and once for all, emancipating society at large from all exploitations and class struggles.'"

FRANCES E. WILLARD

Will you please give a sketch of the life of Frances E. Willard?—B. F. C., Point Marion, Pa.

Frances Elizabeth Willard, the American educator and temperance reformer, was born September 28, 1839, and died February 18, 1898. She graduated from a girls' college in Illinois, and in 1859 engaged in teaching. She was appointed professor of esthetics in the Northwestern university 10 years later, and became dean of that institution in 1871. Later she resigned this position and was elected secretary of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. In 1879 she became its president, an office she held until her death. She had great executive ability and a remarkable genius for organization in the management of the union. In 1883 she founded the World's Christian Temperance Union, and in 1888 became its president. Miss Willard was an advocate of woman suffrage and gave several lectures on the subject. In 1892 she visited England, where she continued her work. Miss Willard also had considerable ability, and many of her writings are well known.

ALVAN CLARK

Please give a sketch of the life of Alvan Clark and his son.—L. S., Geneseo, Illinois.

Alvan Clark, the American astronomical instrument maker, was born at Ashfield, Mass., March 8, 1808; died at Cambridge, Mass., August 19, 1887. He was at one time a portrait painter in Boston, but in 1844 his attention was turned to telescope making and in time achieved a world-wide reputation.

His son, Alvan Graham Clark, was born at Fall River, Mass., July 10, 1832; died at Cambridge, June 9, 1897. He became associated with his father under the firm name of Alvan Clark & Sons. In 1859 they began work on an object glass with an aperture of 18½ inches, which ultimately became the property of the Astronomical Society of Chicago. With this instrument Clark discovered the companion of Sirius. Other telescopes constructed largely under his supervision were: that for the Naval observatory, the McCormick telescope for the University of Virginia, the 30-inch one for the Petrograd Imperial observatory, the Lick telescope with an aperture of 36 inches, and finally the wonderful Yerkes lens of 40 inches. As an astronomer he made several discoveries of double stars.

EDMUND P. GAINES

Please give a life sketch of Edmund Pendleton Gaines.—O. U. C., Albia, Iowa.

Edmund Pendleton Gaines, the American soldier, was born in Culpeper county, Va., March 20, 1777. His father, an officer in the revolutionary war, was a member of the North Carolina legislature, as well as of the state convention which ratified the federal constitution. He removed to East Tennessee, where Edmund engaged in Indian warfare. He was appointed second lieutenant in the Sixth regiment, United States infantry, in 1799; in 1805 became collector of customs at the port of Mobile, Ala., and received the rank of captain in 1807. Serving throughout the War of 1812 he became brigadier-general in 1814, commanding at Fort Erie in August, until wounded. He afterward became brevet major-general commanded the Southern military district during the first war against the Seminoles in 1817, the western district in 1821, being wounded in the second war with the Seminoles in 1837, and the department of the southwest when war was declared with Mexico. In 1839 he as married to Mrs. Myra Clark Whitney. He died at New Orleans, June 6, 1849.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. C. E. Cameron, Mo.—We are unable to give you a biography of John Easter.

G. H., Kennedy, N. Y., sends the names of two men who warned the people of the Johnstown flood. They were John G. Parke and Daniel Peyton, who was drowned.

A. L. P., Clipper Mills, Cal.—We do not know by what process marble is glazed.

B. M., Endicott, W. Va.—The sixty-third congress began March 4, 1913, and ended March 4, 1915. The issue of the Weekly Blade of March 11 contains an account of its work.

D. V. W., Chaumont, N. Y.—We have no references giving the different state laws concerning weights and measures, but the standard weight of ear popcorn is 42 pounds to the bushel.

NEWS OF THE HEAVENS DURING APRIL

APRIL, the first of our spring months, has its southern skies made beautiful by the great Leo, that bright star group which has now reached its very highest position in the evening heavens. The western stars of this bright constellation will be seen to form the figure of a very perfect sickle, the lower end of whose handle is marked by the brilliant Regulus, the Royal Star or Lion's Heart, which for 5,000 years was believed to pre-eminently rule the affairs of the heavens.

The April Stars.

High overhead we now see the Great Bear covering a large area of the sky in all directions from the zenith. Below, but closely following this constellation, is the great Driver, who, with upstretched arms, forever drives the Bear before him in its ceasless journey around the Pole. In contrast with these two very large and striking groups we find in this region the very beautiful and delicate Northern Crown and that most attractive, filmy maze of stars known as the Maiden's Hair.

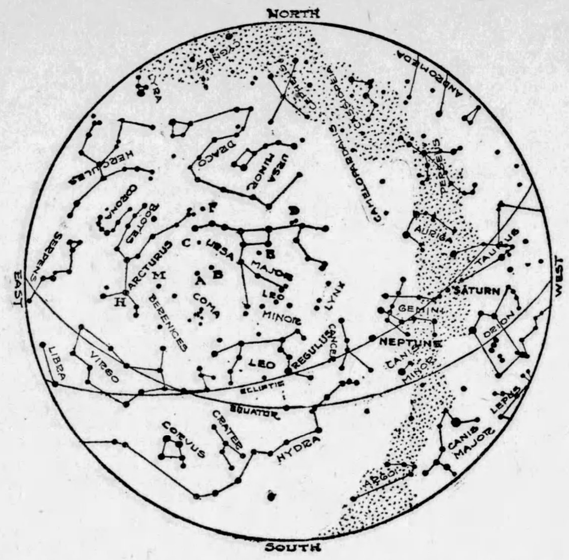


Figure 1.—The Constellations at 9 p. m., April 1. (If facing south, hold the map upright; if facing west, hold west below; if facing east, hold east below; if facing north, hold the map inverted.

That area of the heavens which lies between the Great Bear, Bootes, and Virgo, may at first apqpar to be a rather vacant region, but if it is studied on a dark night, and especially if it is examined with a pair of opera glasses, it will be found to be a region of wonderful beauty. Above the beautiful swarm of stars already referred to there is a region of equally delicate though less numerous stars which form the constellation of the Hunting Dogs. Two of the stars of this little group (marked A and B in Figure 1) are far brighter than any of the others; these are the two Dogs, Chara and Asterion, held by Bootes in his "leash of sidereal fire."

A Wonderful Pair of Suns.

Asterion, at B, Figure 1, is a beautiful double star, whose two components are described as being white and licac colored, respectively. These two strange suns are drifting through the depths of space together and are therefore known to be physically connected, just as the earth and moon are connected; but the path which the smaller sun pursues about its giant neighbor is so very large and it is moving so slowly along this great path, that no change in its position has been certainly detected from the careful measures of the last 60 years. Certainly tens of thousands of years will be occupied by it in making each of its revolutions. Truly a majestic and impresive Celestial system.

Spiral Nebulas.

At the point C, below the end of the handle of the Great Dipper, there is a very remarkable spiral nebula, while at the point D there is a pair of these singular objects, and at E and F there are still others. Even in a moderately large amateur's telescope, however, none of these really wonderful objects would appear otherwise than as a very faint, misty patch of light, and in such a glass the nebula at F would probably be wholly invisible.

It was not until after the invention of photography that the true structure of these very difficult objects was clearly seen. Figure 2 is from a photograph of the nebula at F, obtained by exposing a delicate photographic plate for several hours to this part of the sky, and it shows the extremely complicated spiral and knotted structure of the nebula very clearly.

It is the belief of most astronomers that such nebulas are great clouds in the depths of space, composed of meteoric material, cosmic dust, gases and matter in a radiant condition, and that they are very slowly shrinking together under the influence of their own gravity. If this is true, the principal part of a nebula, such as that in Figure 2, will accumulate at the center, forming there a great central sun, while many of the knots and condensations which we see on the spiral arms will ultimately become worlds, more or less like our own, revolving about the immensely larger central body.

An alternative theory, held by some astronomers, is that the spiral nebulas are really universes of stars, almost infinitely far away from our own Milky Way cluster of which our sun is a part. While the general appearance of the photograph of these nebulas may perhaps lead one to doubt the reasonableness of this second theory, yet it is by no means a wholly imposible one and, in fact, much evidence can be brought forward in its favor.

If in the course of one or a few centuries any motion or change in one of these nebulas shall be difinitely detected, however, this will at once dispose of the second theory; for evidently the time required for perceptible motion in an almost infinitely distant stellar universe must be reckoned in millions of years. And in case it is thus established that these objects are in and a part of our Milky Way cluster, we will be justified in believing from the mathematical investigation of such a swarm that their ultimate destiny is to become, each of them, a sun surrounded by smaller worlds. Either hypothesis is a most interesting and attractive one.

The Star Cluster in Canes Venatici.

At the point M, on a line from the star A (Figure 1) to Arcturus, at H, but somewhat nearer to H, there is a remarkable cluster of thousands of closely packed stars, no less than one-tenth of which are suns which are continuously varying in brightness. This is a very curious and thus far wholly unexplained fact. Evidently there is here some unknown cause which acts through this great cloud simultaneously on all of these suns, or else the many stars vary because their origin and past history have been substantially the same. We do not even know the cause of the striking variations observed in many of the isolated bright stars of the sky, nor is it certain whether all of the clusters are a part of our Milky Way cluster or not. A further study of these wonderful objects will doubtless in the future throw much light on these and many other most interesting questions.

The Planets in April.

Mercury, which reached its greatest distance west of the sun on March 20, draws steadily nearer this body throughout the month, and after the first few days of April is wholly lost in the sun's rays. On the evening of April 3, it passes to the east of Mars, and both planets may possibly be seen for a few days before and after this time, forming a beautiful figure in the morning dawn. They must be looked for very near the ground, a little to the south of the east point for about one and one-half hours before sunrise. Mercury passes to the east of the sun and becomes an evening star on May 1.

Venus is still brilliant in the morning sky, rising about two hours before sunrise. Since February 6, however, it has been steadily drawing nearer the sun, and it is now therefore neither so bright nor in so favorable a position for observation as it has been during the last few weeks.

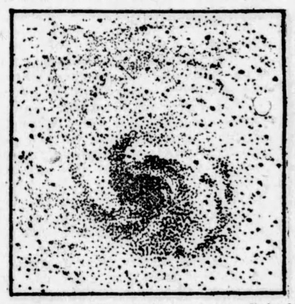


Figure 2.—Photograph of the Spiral Nebula at the point F, Figure 1.

Mars also remains close to the sun in the morning sky. It may be detected rising almost due east about one and one-half hours before sunrise. The planet is moving northward among the stars; it crosses the Celestial equator on April 19, and at this time it will rise exactly at the east point of the horizon.

Jupiter is too near the sun to be satisfactorily observed, but its distance is continually increasing, and by April 30 it may be found very low in the southeast for about two hours before sunrise.

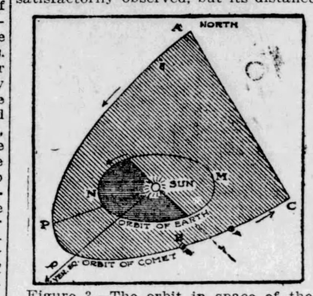


Figure 3.—The orbit in space of the new comet.

Saturn, the only bright planet in our evening skies, is still in excellent position for observation. It is moving slowly northeastward, almost on the boundary line between Taurus and Gemini. The rings are now very widely opened out, and it will be found a beautiful object for study with a small telescope.

The New Comet.

During the early days of March a rather bright comet could be seen in the early morning sky, but this body has since been rapidly receding both from the sun and from the earth, and it is now a difficult object in any telescope. This comet fell toward the sun from the region of the stars along the path AP, Figure 3, reaching its nearest distance from the sun at the point P on last August 2. At this time it was 139 millions of miles from the sun, one and one-half times as far away from this body as the earth is. It therefore always remained far outside of the orbit of the earth. When discovered on Feburary 9 the comet was in the position B, and moving about the sun in almost exactly the same direction as the earth moves. Since this time it has been receding along the path BC and thus moving northward among the stars and at the same time increasing its distance from us. As far as can be learned from the observations, the path of this comet is not a closed one, but the infinitely long curve called a parabola; there is no reason to suppose that after having passed around the sun and disappeared from our view it will ever return to be seen by us again.

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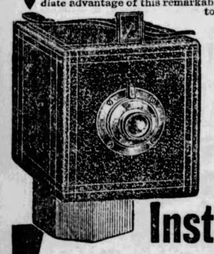

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NEWEST SUBMARINE DELIGHTS NAVY MEN

The G-4, Now Being Tested, Unlike Other U. S. Underwater Craft, is Built on Italian Lines and Very Speedy.

AMERICANS, eagerly scanning the cable reports for news of the latest exploits of the daring under-water craft of the kaiser's navy in their raid on shipping, generally are unaware that for the last few weeks one of the queerest submarine boats in existence has been sporting in the waters of Long Island Sound, doing "stunts" that equal the ability of a German U-9.

The strange little boat is the submarine G-4 of the American navy. It is the only under-water boat of foreign design ever built for our Navy, but, if indications are correct, it embodies qualities that warm the hearts of this country's naval experts.

Much secrecy is connected with the G-4 and its ability, but enough has become known to prophesy that a conviction of the little craft's usefulness has been so firmly seated in official minds since the boat began its trial trips the American coast guard defense system is likely to have many similar craft before long.

Built on Italian Lines.

It is patterned after the submarines evolved by G. Laurenti, major-constructor of the Royal Italian Navy for many years. The type has many features in common with the Krupp "unterseeboote" of the German navy, which have dealt such telling blows at British shipping. The Laurenti boat strangely embodies many features that maritime engineering now decrees necessary for the sea-going under-water monsters of the future.

American naval constructors, having gained the right to adopt the Italian type for the American Navy, went to work on the design as a potter with clay. Minor details were changed, improvements incorporated and discoveries tried out. As a result, the American Navy has today a submarine boat far better than the Italian Laurenti class, from which she sprang, and possessing qualities unchallenged by an ships that go down in the sea.

Entirely unlike anything else that flies the American flag, the G-4 has been an object of great interest to naval men ever since the American Laurenti Company, a subsidiary of Cramps, was formed to build her. The construction of the boat, considered as an experiment, was undertaken carefully and slowly, else the craft would have been in service long ago.

Today American naval men are awaiting with expectation the decision of the Naval Board of Inspection and Survey as to the advisable types for the fleet of new submarines authorized for our navy. Not many months ago the board closely examined the G-1 and G-2, two submarines designed and constructed by Simon Lake of Bridgeport. Lake's boats have met with general acceptance in many other countries.

Three weeks ago the board, which is composed of Captain Henry B. Wilson, Captain Emil Theiss, Captain A. S. Halstead, Commander Henry A. Wiley, Naval Constructor George H Rock and Commander George E. Gelm, visited Pensacola, Fla., where the submarine flotilla attached to the Atlantic fleet is assembling. There the board saw the several K class boats go through their "stunts." The Ks are the modern prototypes of the old Holland submarines, and are highly thought of by American submarine officers.

Inspect the G-4.

One week ago the board journeyed to New York to examine the G-4 in her acceptance trials. Lieutenant Ernest D. McWhorter, her commander, put the craft through her paces and demonstrated the possibilities of the type.

So pleased was the Board with the actions of the G-4, it first was decided to accept her from the building contractors without further ado, despite minor alterations and finishing touches needed. Later that plan was changed and the craft is about to cruise to the Cramp's yard at Philadelphia for a final tuning. Then she is due to make her way to Pensacola and join the flotilla of underwater boats at their seasonal maneuvering.

The Board of Inspection and Survey returned to Washington without committing itself as to its enthusiasm over the G-4, but it is understood orders for more American-Laurenti type boats are more than liable to be handed out with the announcement of the new submarine contracts.

There are many reasons why the G-4 attracts attention. It is vastly unlike other American submarines in appearance as well as qualities. Although a member of the G class, it has no resemblance to others in that class. It is almost three times as broad on the cruising water line and has little or no superstructure above its under-water hull. When side by side in the water, its sister ship the G-1, although not of much greater tonnage, towers above it.

Cruised 4,000 Miles.

Laurenti's boats, although under a process of evolution for eight or ten years, first were brought into general attention in 1910, when the Hvalen, a small submarine constructed for the Swedish navy, cruised unattended from the Gulf of Spezia, Italy, to Stockholm, more than 4,000 miles, almost every mile of which was in rough water. That boat was about one-half the size of the G-4.

The United States was one of the first countries after Sweden to realize the possibilities of the Italian boat. Work was begun on the G-4 at the Cramps' shipyard not many months after the Hvalen made its record-breaking trip.

Stops Tobacco Habit in One Day

Sanitarium Publishes Free Book Showing How Tobacco Habit Can Be Banished in From One to Five Days at Home.

The Elders Sanitarium located at 653 Main St., St. Joseph, Mo., has published a free book showing the deadly effect of the tobacco habit, and how it can be banished in from one to five days at home.

Men who have used tobacco for more than fifty years have tried this method and say it is entirely successful, and in addition to banishing the desire for tobacco has improved their health wonderfully. This method banishes the desire for tobacco, no matter whether it is smoking, chewing, cigarettes or snuff dipping.

As this book is being distributed free, anyone wanting a copy should send their name and address at once.

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Wounded 97 Times.

What It Means in This War.

The men in this war of the nations are showing a devotion to country, which is as great and self-sacrificing as the patriotic devotion of the Japanese in 1904. A major in the French Army Medical Service was wounded ninety-seven times, and expects to go back to the front. The majority of the injuries are slight and men go back to the front and fight again and again. Courage is a matter of good blood and good digestion. More men are invalided home through sickness and the hardships of living in the trenches than are sent back on account of wounds.

An imitation of nature's methods of restoring wasted tissue and impoverishment of the blood and nervous force is used when you take a glyceric extract of herbs and roots, without the use of alcohol, like Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This vegetable medicine coaxes the digestive functions and helps in the assimilation of food, or, rather, takes from the food just the nutriment the blood requires. It overcomes gastric irritation, irritability, and symptoms of indigestion. By driving out the poisons from the system the blood is purified. Dr. Pierce's Medical Discovery purifies the blood and entirely eradicates the poisons that breed and feed disease. It thus cures scorfula, eczema, boils, pimples and other eruptions that mar and scar the skin.

Pure blood is essential to good health. The weak, rundown, debilitated condition which so many people experience is commonly the effect of impure blood. The "Discovery" not only cleanses the blood of its impurities, but it increases the activity of the blood-making glands and enriches the body with an abundant supply of pure, rich blood. Every day the man or woman must manufacture a pint of rich arterial blood that is stimulating to the brain, and that can rebuild the tissues that were destroyed in yesterday's work. This tonic and nerve builder can be obtained in either liquid or tablet form.

Disease germs are on every hand. They are in the very air we breathe. A system "run down" is a prey for them. One must have vital force to withstand them. Vital force depends on digestion—on whether or not food nourishes—on the quality of blood coursing through the body. This is the time to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

If you want to know all about yourself in health or disease, write Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and send him three dimes for his 1,000-page Common Sense Medical Adviser in cloth binding, fully illustrated.—Adv.

HOW TO CORRECT ILL-SHAPED NOSES WITHOUT OPERATION, QUICKLY, SAFELY AND PERMANENTLY.

In this day and age attention to your appearance is an absolute necessity if you expect to make the most out of life. Not only should you wish to appear as attractive as possible for your own self-satisfaction, which is alone well worth your efforts, but you will find the world in general judging you greatly, if not wholly, by your "looks," therefore it pays you to "look your best" at all times. PERMIT NO ONE TO SEE YOU LOOKING OTHERWISE, it will injure your welfare! Upon the impression you constantly make rests the failure or success of your life. Which is to be your ultimate destiny?

My new nose-shaper "Trados" (model 22) corrects now ill-shaped noses without operation quickly, safely and permanently. Is pleasant and does not interfere with one's daily occupation. Write today for free booklet, which tells you how to correct ill-shaped noses without cost if not satisfactory.

M. Trilety, Face Specialist, No. 53 Free Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y.

CURE YOURSELF WITH ELECTRICITY—NATURE'S REMEDY. The Dr. Spalding Electrogalvanic Medical Belts (valid patented) **WILL CURE YOUR NERVOUS AND PAINFUL MALADIES AFTER ALL OTHER METHODS HAVE FAILED.** This treatment has cured others and will cure you. Lots of Testimonials. Write today for free treatise. Div. K Dr. Spalding Electrogalvanic Medical Belt Co., Canton, O

From All Over the United States We Are Getting Scores of Orders for Blade Sewing Machines

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⅓ LESS COST

Every woman who buys one of these machines, is responsible for half a dozen more sales, because she shows her friends the great advantage of our direct selling plan, which is

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saving you the middleman's profit, the agent's expense, and proving that sewing machine values were inflated before The Weekly Blade decided to put the actual, rock-bottom values within reach of its readers.

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This book shows you the many models which we have brought within money-saving reach, describes them all accurately and with numerous illustrations that prove every statement we make. It tells of our money-back plan, which protects you against the slightest dissatisfaction, it gives new information about sewing machines, and is worth your careful reading if you are at all interested in getting one-third more value at one-third less cost.

Send for your copy of the free book, to

The Weekly Blade Premium Department, Toledo, Ohio.

U. S. FLAG, WAVED BY A MISSIONARY, HALTS MASSACRE

Stars and Stripes, Between Lines, Saves Lives of 3,000 Christians From the Turks.

Petrograd, March 25.—Hundreds of Christians have been slain by Kurds and Turkish regular soldiers in northwestern Persia and the lives of thousands of others are menaced. This information was received here today from Tiflis, the headquarters of the Transcaucasian army.

Harry P. Packard, doctor of the American missionary station at Urumiah, risked his life in a successful effort to prevent a frightful massacre at Georgtapa, where 3,000 Assyrian Christians had taken refuge. For three days these Christians had stoned off the Mohammedans, but finally their ammunition gave out. Two hundred of the Christians had been executed when Dr. Packard arrived upon the secene. Bearing a United States flag he advanced between the lines and succeeded in saving the lives of 2,800 of the Christians.

U. S. Flag Covers 15,000.

More than 15,000 Assyrian Christians have taken refuge under the United States flag in the Urumiah district. Two thousand others took refuge at the French mission. Not all of the refugees in the French mission secured safety as Turkish regulars entered the building and despite the pleas of the nuns, dragged 60 refugees into the street and killed them.

Fifty thousand Assyrian Christians have taken refuge under the protection of the American mission station, while 3,000 are at the French mission. A dispatch received at Tiflis from Urumiah yesterday declared that 70 Turkish regular troops had entered the mission, hanged the orthodox bishop, Mar Elia, and four orthodox clergymen, and insulted a missionary named Allen. Shortly before, 60 refugees had been dragged from the French mission and executed, in spite of the tearful pleas of the nuns.

At Gulpashan the Kurds were particularly cruel. This was the last of a total of 103 Assyrian villages to hold out, and it was occupied a month ago.

Kill All Males.

The Kurds ordered all the Assyrian males into the streets, tied them in groups of five, marched them to the graveyard and killed them barbarously to the last boy. Girl babies and older women were then executed with great atrocity, while the younger women were carried away as slaves.

As a result of the war, 12,000 Assyrians are taking refuge in the Caucasus; some 17,000 are described as in imminent danger at the Urumiah missions, while 20,000 are dead or missing. Furthermore, much property has been destroyed. The Assyrians fought their assailants bravely, and as long as they had ammunition, they were victorious.

The missionaries are untiring in their efforts to help the people, and they are spending money to this end freely. In Urumiah they are disbursing the equivalent of $400 daily. Disease is prevalent among the refugees.

U. S. Sends Protest.

The situation at Urumiah already has been taken up with Turkey by the United States. Secretary Bryan has telegraphed American Ambassador Morganthau, at Constantinople, to seek the protection of the missionaries and the refugees. Previous dispatches from Djulfa, Persia, have described the danger at Urumiah, but none of them have given so much detail as the foregoing message from Tiflis. The American missionary station at Urumiam is maintained by the board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. The station was established as long ago as 1835; its control was transferred to the Presbyterian board in 1871. The work has gone on there without serious interruptions or mishap to the missionaries. The force normally at Urumiah consists of five clergymen and one physician, with their wives and four single women.

DENIES LADY PAGET'S DEATH

Washington, March 29.—The British embassy here received a massage from the foreign office in London Sunday denying the report that Lady Paget had died at Uskub, Serbia, where she was serving with a Red Cross hospital unit.

"No truth whatever in the report," the message said. "Latest news from her was good."

RHEUMATISM CONQUERED

I say that I can conquer rheumatism with a simple home treatment, without electrical treatment, stringent diet, weakening baths, or in fact any other of the usual treatments recommended for the cure of rheumatism.

Don't shut your eyes and say "impossible," but put me to the test.

You may have tried everything you ever heard of and have spent your money right and left. I say 'well and good,' let me prove my claims without expense to you.

Let me send you without charge a trial treatment of DELANO'S RHEUMATIC CONQUEROR. I am willing to take the chance and surely the user will toll.

So send me your name and the test treatment will be sent you at once. When I send you this, I will write you more fully, and will show you that my treatment is not only for banishing rheumatism, but should also cleanse the system of Uric Acid and give great benefit in kidney trouble and help the general health.

This special offer will not be held open indefinitely. It will be necessary for you to make your application quickly. As soon as this discovery becomes better known I shall cease sending free treatments and shall then charge a price for this discovery which will be in proportion to its great value. So take advantage of this offer before it is too late. Remember, the test costs you absolutely nothing. F. H. Delano, 133 F, Delano Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

NO DOUBT AS TO RESULT OF WAR, FRENCH TELLS FREDERICK PALMER

Commander of English Expeditionary Force in France Says He Never Was So Confident of Victory as Now in Remarkable Interview With Correspondent.

BY FREDERICK PALMER.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, via London, March 25.—It was in the drawing room of the residence which he makes his office that Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary force in France, received me today. On the long table before the British field marshal were a number of maps and reports. Otherwise the commander who directs the British army's operations in France is disassociated from the details of the different departments situated in the other offices about the town, whose heads report to him immediately upon a telephoned request.

Looking younger than his photographs make him appear, ruddy of face and alert of manner, he showed no trace of the strain of the past eight months as he stood before the open fire and talked of his campaign and the war.

GEN. JOHN D. P. FRENCH

That Mons Retreat.

"What were the most important contributing factors making your retreat from Mons secure against overwhelming odds?" he was asked.

"The dogged tenacity of our little regular army, which contested every foot of the ground as we fell back," replied the field marshal.

"Not once did our soldiers lose heart. They understood that we were not defeated, but were making a strategic retreat before heavy odds, and all the punishment which they could inflict on the enemy by cool and stubborn resistance from point to point was no less valuable to the ultimate object than if they were advancing. Their confidence that their turn to take the offensive would come remained unshaken. Next in importance was the work of our cavalry in its aggressive alertness in preventing the enemy's cavalry from getting round us. Our cavalry established a decided superiority over the enemy's which was of vital importance."

"And what was the most critical moment of all in France to you?"

I would not have been surprised if he had said that it was when his reserves were practically exhausted in the Ypres-Armentieres battles to save the British channel ports. His answer had characteristic promptness and decisiveness. He said:

"On the retreat from Mons at Le Cateau, we were in open country in a very dangerous position, and German ambition for the annihilation of our little army might have been realized if our cavalry had not been fully equal to the task of covering the flanks of our steady, disciplined regulars."

Knows American History.

Few Americans are probably as familiar with the campaigns of our own civil war as Sir John, for he has made a thorough study of them and has drawn from them lessons which he has found helpful in France. In particular, he mentioned "Stonewall" Jackson to me, saying:

"'Stonewall' Jackson was more like Cromwell than any other leader in history. He was a heroic martial figure, whose wonderful career came to a happy close such as a soldier might desire in an hour of victory. I have followed all his marches and battles with unflagging admiration. He had the religious exaltation of Cromwell—his dash, determination and ready strategy. He had the genius of inspiring his troops with his own indomitable spirit of energy. But of all your commanders, Robert E. Lee in his patience, his resource, his poise, his soundness of judgment and his possession of the qualities of high command in all emergencies, is foremost, in my opinion."

Sir John was then asked about changed conditions of warfare.

"A good deal has been said about novel conditions developed by trench warfare in this conflict," said I. "Has it changed the qualities required of a soldier?"

Sir John answered: "No, human nature remains the same, and it is the man who gives and takes the blows whatever the nature of his weapons may be. Courage, discipline and tenacity are still the dominant factors of success."

Artillery Exaggerated.

"And the guns—it has been repeatedly stated that this has been a war of artillery," I suggested.

"I think there has been an inclination to exaggerate the importance of artillery," replied the British commander. "No doubt, of the three arms, artillery has increased in relative importance. It may take a dozen shells to get one man and one bullet will get one man, too. The weapons which decide the day are the rifle and the machine gun, and the infantry is still 'the queen of battles.'"

As a soldier speaking of his enemy, Sir John was far from depreciating the fighting qualities of the Germans, to whom he paid a soldier's chivalrous tribute.

"But," said he, "they are no braver than the other soldiers in this war. I attribute their value and their well disciplined cohesion from the fact that from the cradle they are taught discipline and to worship their kaiser and fatherland, and that it is their duty to die for the fatherland when their kaiser commands."

Conduct of the Germans.

I then inquired as to the conduct of the German soldiers.

"As to their behavior," I said, "is it as bad as represented? Have they consistently broken the rules of civilized warfare?"

For the first time the British field marshal hesitated before replying. Evidently, as a soldier, he wished to be entirely just to his enemy. Finally he said:

"Yes, in many instances their conduct has been bad—very bad. I know that it has been."

After a pause, Sir John went on: "But it varies. It seems to depend upon the commanders. If a commander approves of outrages, they occur. Yes, in the main, German conduct depends upon the character of the German generals."

The subject was then switched as I put the following question:

High Regard for Allies.

"And the French army—you have been fighting as its ally for eight months—how does it compare with the German army?"

This seemed a happy question. The spirit and the rule which keep our own regular army officers to their province characterize this simple, quiet-mannered, decisive commander.

"The French at the start," said the field marshal, "were laboring under the shadow of their disastrous defeat of 1870, which might well have led both the French and th world in general to think that the German military machine was heaven-born and irresistible. The French have already learned the contrary, and the world soon must, if it has not already done so.

"I need not speak of their splendid generalship or their courage in driving the Germans back from the Marne. They have the enthusiasm of Napoleon's time, thanks to the spur of renewed confidence. Man for man, they are better than the Germans now, and their army has continually improved since the war began, while the Germans have deteriorated. We have abundant evidence of the German deterioration on our own front. Their attacks lack the old-time vigor and spirit. Neuve Chapelle was an important victory. It proved that with a strong push, we could put the enemy out of a well fortified position and hold what we had gained.

Praises the Canadians.

"One of the most gratifying of things is how well our territorials have done, once their period of preparation is over and they had the opportunity.

"I believe the territorials occupy much the same relation to our forces as the national guard does to the regular army in the United States. They have surpassed our expectations.

"I cannot pay too high a tribute to the Canadians."

"And the result of the war?" I queried. This, too, proved a happy question and was answered very promptly.

"There is no doubt of it," said the field marshal, his tones carrying evidence of his own strong conviction.

"I was never so confident of victory as now. I am as confident as Grant was when he took command of the army of the Potomac. He kept at it and so shall we."

CHINA CONCEDES JAPAN 5 POINTS

Agrees to Large Extension of Control in Important Manchurian Problems.

Peking, March 24.—Five articles bearing on the Japanese demands upon China were initiated as concluded by the Chinese foreign minister, Lu Cheng-Hsiang, and Eki Hioki, the Japanese minister, at the conference which was held at the Japanese legation yesterday.

Articles Agreed Upon.

All the articles concern Manchuria. China agreed to the following stipulations:

1—The Japanese government's consent shall be obtained before a loan is made with a third power involving the pledging of local taxes in South Manchuria.

2—The Japanese government's consent shall be obtained whenever permission is granted to a subject of a third power to build a railway or when a loan is made with a third power for the building of a railway in South Manchuria.

3—If the Chinese government in South Manchuria employs advisers or instructors for political, financial or military purposes, the Japanese government shall first be consulted.

4—The transfer of the Kirin-Changchun Railway to Japanese control for ninety-nine years.

The fifth article was proposed by China and provides for the continuance of such treaties as are not affected by the present treaty.

The Japanese have conceded the point of a separate discussion regarding East Manchuria and South Manchuria, which were combined in their list of demands.

In the Manchuria group the immigration and land ownership clauses have not yet been settled, but definite progress has been made. This is the case also with respect to the mining clause.

The Japanese government has definitely withdrawn what is known as "article 3 of the fifth group"—namely, the demand for a joint police administration of "important places" throughout China—and also has indicated its willingness, it is announced, to withdraw one or two other articles from the so-called general group.

FEAR F-4 MAY NEVER BE FOUND

Honolulu Gives Up Hope of Raising the Lost U. S. Submarine.

Honolulu, March 29.—Fears that the lost submarine F-4 would never be brought to the surface of the Pacific, and that she would remain on the ocean bottom, the tomb of 21 men, grew steadily here today, though there was no diminution in the efforts to raise the vessel.

Disappointed by the numerous announcements that the submarine had been located and was beieng raised or towed to shore, relatives of the men on board declined to accept the report that the F-4 had again been located.

They sharply criticized the naval officers today and asserted that delay in the work of hunting for the vessel was responsible for the death of those on board. It is probable that they will demand an official investigation.

Heroic attempts of the last 48 hours to bring to the surface from a great depth an object that appeared to be the submarine, resulted in the discovery by two divers early today that it was only an old anchor, probably lost by the battleship Oregon. The divers went to a depth of 215 feet, but failed to find any trace of the F-4.

Refusing to be disheartened by this discovery, hundreds of rescue workers, although tired by their long work and without sleep for many hours, redoubled their efforts last night when another body, believed to be the F-4 was located.

Portions of a vessel's upper structure have been brought to the surface by the grappling apparatus of the various boats, and it is this which makes the rescuers confident.

Washington Abandons Hope.

Washington, March 29.—The last remote hope that any of the submarine F-4's crew might be alive has been abandoned by the navy department and today Acting Secretary Blue ordered Rear Armiral Moore, commanding the Honolulu naval station, to report the exact location of the sunken boat and the depth at which she lies, that the department may estimate the probability of salvaging the hull and recovering the bodies of her commander and crew.

No advices on the disaster have come to the department since Friday night, when Admiral Moore reported that the boat was in 50 fathoms of water.

WASHINGTON SOON WILL BE ABLE TO 'TALK' WITH THE PANAMA CANAL

Powerful Wireless Station at Darien, an Important Link in the Navy's Worldwide System, Almost Ready for Business

Washington, March 24.—Within two weeks, officials expect the navy department will be in direct wireless communication with the Isthmus of Panama, and the first link will be completed in the worldwide wireless system which will cost nearly $2,000,000. This system is to be the "eyes of the navy."

The new wireless station on the Isthmus of Panama is at Darien, and it will be of sufficient strength to exchange wireless messages with the station at Arlington, Va. The receiving station at Darien is already in operation and is now getting messages from Arlington and also from the big wireless station at Tuckerton, N. J.

The sending station at Darien is about ready to begin work. It is more powerful and has more up to date apparatus than Arlington, many improvements having been effected in the wireless since the Arlington station was put into commission several years ago. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining foundation for the big wireless towers at Darien on account of the character of the land there and the necessity of clearing a site for it These difficulties have been overcome and naval officials are confident that the big station will be an effective means of communication with the Isthmus.

May Have to Relay Messages.

Wireless communication at the present stage of development is largely dependent upon atmospheric conditions, and it is therefore not certain that the Arlington and Darien stations will be able to transmit messages to each other all the year around and in the daytime under all weather conditions. If, however, Darien "loses" Arlington at any time there is a high power station at Key West which can be used as a relay. The Key West station will be able to exchange messages with Darien readily on account of the fact that there is little land between the stations.

Contracts have just been let by the navy department for wireless towers at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; Manila and San Diego, Cal., and it is expected that the construction work on these stations will have been completed before next winter. On account of the constantly increasing perfection in wireless devices the department will not decide on the type of apparatus to be installed in these stations until the construction work is completed. Incidentally, the department expects to acquire much information and experience from the operation of the Arlington and Darien stations in the meanwhile, and this will be put to good advantage in determining the character of the equipment to be installed in the new stations.

Some idea of the radius of the Arlington station and its sending power may be gathered from the fact that the navy department is now using it in communication with the Pacific coast.

Through the Arlington station, assisted by shore stations along the Atlantic coast, orders may be transmitted to the Atlantic fleet now at any time, and vessels of the fleet are in constant communication with the department. When the stations at San Diego, Pearl Harbor and Manila are completed every vessel of the navy will be in direct touch with Washington. It should be possible to send orders and have them received by all the flagships without any assistance from land wires or cables.

Originally it was intended to complete the chain of communication over the Pacific by means of a station at Guam, but it is now expected that the Guam station will not be necessary and that Pearl Harbor will be able to communicate with Manila without any relay. The distance between Pearl Harbor and Manila will be the longest of the links in the wireless system—more than four thousand miles. If Pearl Harbor is unable to communicate effectively with Manila to station at Guam will be constructed as originally intended.

The military value of a system of wireless over spreading the Pacific in the event of hostilities in that ocean can hardly be overestimated. Not only could prompt information be obtained of all the known movements of a hostile fleet, but the department could be certain of keeping in touch with its vessels in all parts of the Pacific.

MERCURY GETS DOWN TO 16

Slump of 27 Degrees for First Part of Easter Week.

Winter came back. Just when buds and new spring togs were getting ready to come out, temperature tumbled and along came a biting wind and snow flurries.

From moderate temperature Saturday afternoon, nightfall brought a drop. Sunday's highest temperature was 43 degrees. Monday morning the mercury stood at 16 degrees, a range of 27 degrees in less than 24 hours

Precipitation was comparatively light, the government weather gauge recording 1-100th of an inch. Monday forenoon was steadily cold, with a raw, variable wind. Generally fair tonight and Tuesday, with slightly higher temperature, is the prediction.

FIRE DESTROYS TWO BOATS

Pittsburgh, March 29.—Fire of unknown origin early today destroyed the towboat Oriole and badly damaged the towboat Ford City and a derrick boat moored in the Allegheny river. The loss was estimated at $51,000.

Is the New Chief of British Army Staff

Lt. Gen. Sir W. R. ROBERTSON

London, March 26.—Major General Sir William Robert Robertson, now serving as quartermaster general on the staff of Field Marshal Sir John French, with temporary rank of lieutenant general, has been promoted to be the chief of the imperial general staff to succeed Major General (temporary lieutenant general) Sir Archibald James Murray. No explanation is given why General Murray is to be succeeded by General Robertson. Twice in the present war General Murray has been mentioned in reports. In September General French spoke of him as having been one of those who had "worked day and night unceasingly with the utmost skill, self sacrifice and devotion." In October General French added him to his roll of honor. Sir William Robertson's work as quartermaster general of the British army in the field was highly praised in a dispatch by Sir John French, who said that he "met what appeared to be almost insuperable difficulties with his characteristic energy, skill and determination."

CLEAN CONCRETE FLOOR

A new method of making dustless concrete floors consists simply in spreading dry sand and cement over burlap, laid on the wearing surface coat immediately after it is struck off. Up to the time of applying, the burlap standard sepcifications are followed.

A dry mixture, similar to that used for the wearing course, is spread lightly over the burlap to a depth of about one-half inch.

It is claimed that capillary attraction takes out the excess of water in the concrete in from 20 to 30 minutes, leaving the surface in perfect grade and ready for final finishing by float or trowel.—Popular Mechanics.

MISNOMERS OF CHEMISTRY

Strange Feature is That Names Are Misleading.

Philadelphia Enquirer.

One of the strangest features of chemistry is the fact that many of the chemical names are misleading, and do not describe the articles. Here are a few examples: Oil of vitriol is no oil, neither are oil of turpentine and kerosene. Copperas is an iron compound and contains no copper.

Salts of lemon is the exceedingly poisonous oxalic acid. Carborlic acid is not an acid, but an alcohol. Cobalt contains none of that metal, but arsenic. Soda water has no trace of soda, nor has sulphuric acid of sulphur. Sugar of lead has no sugar, cream of tartar has nothing of cream nor milk of lime any milk. German silver has no silver, and black lead no lead. Mosaic gold is only a sulphide of tin.

WHITE PAPER FROM BLACK

Modern Mechanics.

The paper of old newspapers and old books is used over again to make cardboard and coarse wrapping paper. It is difficult, however, to produce white paper from waste printed paper.

Various attempts have been made to dissolve the oily or resinous portion of the printing inks with solutions of soap, petroleum, caustic sodas, etc., in order to wash away the black pigment afterward.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, March 29.—The short interest in wheat manifested itself in buying on the opening today. Prices advanced 1c in cash and May, while July rose to $1.21½, an advance of 1½c. Trade was fairly active on this upturn. There was some liquidation which caused a slight recession. The tone of the market was firm and continued stronger on lack of offerings and active bidding, mainly from the short side.

	High.	Low.	Close Mar. 29.	Close Mar. 27.
Wheat—Open.				
Cash	1.51	1.50	1.51	1.49
May	1.51	1.49⅞	1.51	1.49
July	1.21½	1.23	1.21¼	1.23
Corn—				
Cash	....	....	75	74
May	73⅝	74⅜	73⅝	74⅜	73¼
July	76½	77¼	76½	77¼	76⅛
Oats—				
Cash	....	....	....	59¼	58⅛
May	58¾	59¼	58¾	59	58⅜
July	55⅛	56	55½	55⅝	55¼
Clover Seed—				
Prime	8.10	....	....	8.10	8.10
March	8.10	....	....	8.10	8.10
April	7.80	....	....	7.80	7.80
Oct.	8.00	....	....	8.00	8.00
Rye—				
Cash	....	....	....	1.15	1.15
Alsike—				
Prime	8.35	....	....	8.30	8.40
March	8.35	....	....	8.30	8.40
Timothy—				
Prime	2.70	....	....	2.70	2.80
March	2.80	....	....	2.70	2.80
April	2.70	....	....	2.70	2.77½
Sept	2.60	....	....	2.60	2.62½

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	1.49	1.50	1.48	1.49⅞	1.48
July	1.19	1.21¼	1.18¼	1.21⅛	1.18⅝
Sept.	1.08⅛	1.09⅝	1.08	1.09⅝	1.07⅜
Corn—					
May	71⅝	72½	71¼	72½	71¾
July	74⅛	75¼	73⅞	75¼	73⅞
Oats—					
May	56½	57⅜	56⅜	57¼	56⅝
July	53¼	54	53	53⅞	52⅝
Sept.	46¾	46⅝	46	46⅜	46

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	17.42	17.47	17.37	17.42	17.42
July	17.90	17.95	17.82	17.82	17.87
Lard—					
May	10.25	10.30	10.17	10.25	10.30
July	10.55	10.57	10.45	10.52	10.55
Ribs—					
May	10.02	10.05	10.02	10.02	10.00
July	10.32	10.37	10.30	10.32	10.32

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.43⅝	1.41¼
July	....	....	....	1.38⅝	1.35⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.46⅞	1.44⅜
July	....	....	....	1.42½	1.40⅛

New York Produce.

New York, March 29.—Flour, barely steady; spring patents, $7.15@7.50; winter patents, $6.80@7.50; winter straights, $6.70@6.80; Kansas straights, $7.05@7.20. Pork steady; mess, $19.00@19.50; family, $22.00@24.00; short clear, $20.00@22.00. Beef quiet; mess, $18.00@19.00; family, $21.00@22.00. Lard easy; middle west, $9.75@9.85. Molasses, steady; New Orleans open kettle, 40@50c. Hay, quiet; No. 1, 97½c; No. 2, $1.00@1.02½; No. 3, 90@95c; shipping, 80@85c. Hides, quiet; Bogota, 31c; Central America, 30c. Leather, steady; hemlock firsts, 32c; seconds, 30@31c.

Butter, firm; receipts 4,611; creamery, extras (92 score), 30½c; creamery (higher scoring), 31@31½c; creamery firsts, 27½@30c; seconds, 24½@27c. Eggs, steady; receipts 27,361; fresh gathered extras, 22c; storage packed, firsts to extra firsts, 20½@21c; regular packed, extra firsts, 20½@21c; firsts, 19½@20½c; nearby henery whites, fine to fancy, 24c; nearby henery browns, 22c. Cheese, steady; 88S; state, whole milk, held, specials, 16¾@17c; do average fancy, 16@16½c. Dressed poultry, quiet; western frozen roasting chickens, 17@21c; fresh fowls, 14@18c; turkeys, 13@20c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, March 29.—Butter higher; creamery, 20@29c. Eggs, unsettled; receipts 19,332 cases; at mark, cases included, 17@18c; ordinary firsts, 17@17½c; firsts, 17½@18¼c. Potatoes, steady; receipts 52 cars; Michigan and Wisconsin red, 35@38c; do white, 38@43c. Poultry, alive, steady; fowls, 16c; springs, 17c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, March 29.—Butter—Creamery, extras 31½@32c; prints, 32½@33c; firsts, 30@30½c; seconds, 27@28c; process, extra, 25@26c; fancy dairy, 22½@23½c; packing stock, 18½@19½c. Cheese—New September, 15½c; fancy June, 18½c; brick, fancy, 17@18c. Swiss, fancy, open, 21c; imported, 28c; block Swiss, 18@19c; limburger, fancy, 18@19c. Poultry—Chickens, 17@17½c a pound; extra fat fowls, 17½c; turkeys, 18@19c. Eggs—Free cases, fresh gathered firsts, 19½c; seconds, 17½c. Potatoes—Carlots in bulk, 35c; jobbing, 42c; from warehouse, 50@55c a bushel; new Bermudas, $8.00@8.50 a barrel.

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, March 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,100; market lower. Hogs—Receipts, 4,600; market steady; heavies, $7.25@7.30; heavy yorkers, $7.50; light yorkers, $7.25@7.35; pigs, $7.15@7.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,000; market steady; top sheep, $8.25; top lambs, $10.25. Calves—Receipts, 300; market higher; top, $12.25.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, March 29.—Hogs—Receipts, 28,000; market slow, 5c above Saturday's average; bulk, $6.70@8.85; light, $6.65@6.87½; mixed, $6.60@6.90; heavy, $6.40@6.85; rough, $6.40@6.55; pigs, $5.50@6.50. Cattle—Receipts, 16,000; market unsettled; native steers, $6.00@8.75; western, $5.50@7.40; cows and heifers, $3.00@7.75; calves, $7.00@10.50. Sheep—Market steady; receipts, 12,000; sheep, $7.15@8.25; yearlings, $7.90@9.25; lambs, $7.50@8.85.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, March 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; market fairly active; prime steers, $8.50@8.80; shipping, $7.50@8.25; butchers, $6.00@8.00; heifers, $5.00@7.50; cows, $3.50@6.50; bulls, $4.50@6.75. Veals—Receipts, 2,000; market active; good to choice, $5.00@12.00. Hogs—Receipts, 13,000; market active; heavy and mixed, $7.45@7.50; yorkers and pigs, $7.50; rough, $6.35@6.50; stags, $4.50@5.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 8,000; market active; lambs, $7.50@10.90; yearlings, $7.50@10.30; wethers, $8.75@9.00; ewes, $4.50@8.25; sheep, mixed, $8.25@8.50; clipped lambs, $6.00@9.25.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, March 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 75 cars; market 10@15c higher; choice fat steers, $7.25@7.65; good to choice butcher steers, $6.75@7.25; fair to good butcher steers, $6.00@6.75; good to choice heifers, $6.00@7.00; good to choice butcher bulls, $6.00@6.85; good to choice cows, $5.25@6.00; fair to good cows, $4.50@5.25; common cows, $3.50@4.50. Calves—Receipts, 450; market 25 lower; good to choice veal calves, $10.50@10.75; fair to good, $8.00@10.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 10 cars; market strong; good to choice clipped lambs, $10.00@10.35; good to choice clips, $8.00@8.50; fair to good, $9.00@10.00; good to choice clipped wethers, $7.00@7.25; good to choice clipped ewes, $6.85@7.00; mixed ewes and wethers, $7.00@7.15; culls and common, $5.00@6.00. Hogs—Receipts, 6,500; market 5c lower; yorkers, $7.30; mixed, $7.30; heavies, $6.80; pigs, $6.50; roughs, $5.80; stags, $5.00.

Cotton.

New York, March 29.—Cotton futures opened firm; May, 9.56c; July, 9.90c; October, 10.24c; December, 10.45c; January, 10.51c.

While Liverpool cables made a relatively easy showing today the local market opened firm at a decline of 3 points on May, but generally 2 to 4 points higher on a renewal of the recent buying movement, and sold about 5 to 8 points net higher during the early trading, with October contracts making new high records for the season. Private cables reported considerable realizing in Liverpool, but said there was a continued good spot demand, and the continued firmness of the stock market was accompanied by a considerable Wall street demand around the local ring, while there was also a good deal of support attributed to local trade interests and New Orleans buying.

Realizing became very heavy at the early advance, while there was also some scattered selling attributed to southern spot houses, and the active months broke some five or seven points under Saturday's closing figures during the middle of the morning. Offerings became less active at the decline and the market showed slight rallies shortly after midday on covering and trade buying of October.

The trading was less active during the middle of the afternoon and the market ruled fairly steady with prices about 1 to 4 points net lower.

Toledo Produce

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 30@30½c; solid pack, 29½@30c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints 4c in 50-lb. tubs, 25c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 15½c; York state, 20c; brick, 15@16c; limburger, 18@20c; block Swiss, 20c; domestic Swiss, 25c; imported, 31c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 20c; fancy, fresh, 21c.

Vegetables.

Asparagus—California, early, 50@60c per dozen bunches; old, 40@50c per bu.

Beets—New, 60@75c per doz.; old, 40@50c bu.

Beans—New Southern, wax, $3.50@4.50; green, $4.00@4.50 per hamper.

Beans—Dry, pea, unpicked, $2.00@2.40; handpicked, $2.50@2.80.

Cabbage—New, Texas, 2@2½c per pound; old, Danish seed, 1½@2c per pound.

Carrots—New, 40@50c per doz. bunches; old, 40@50c per bu.

Celery—Washed, 40@50c per doz.; California, 50c bu.; 80@90c per sack; Spanish, 50-pound crates, $2.00@2.25 per crate.

Cauliflower—California, $2.00 per doz.

Cucumbers—Hothouse, $1.00@1.50 per doz.

Endive—French, 20@25c per lb.

Lettuce—Leaf, 8@9c per lb.; head, Southern, 75c@$1.00 doz.

Mango Peppers—Southern, 6-basket crates, $2.75@3.00.

Mushrooms—40@50c quart.

Onions—Yellow or red, 40c bu.; white, 40@50c bu.; 80@90c per sack; Spanish, 50-pound crates, $1.10@1.25.

Onion Sets—Yellow, $1.00@1.15 bu.; white, $1.25@1.40 bu.

Onions—New, green, 10@12c doz. bunches.

Parsley—Southern, 15@25c doz.

Pie Plant—Home-grown, 50@60c doz.

Potatoes—30@35c bu.; new, $2.00@2.25 per hamper.

Potatoes—Sweet, $2.00@2.25 hamper.

Parsnips—50@60c bu.

Radishes—Round breakfast, 20c doz.

Shallotts—Southern, large bunches, 30@40c dozen.

Spinach—Southern, $1.35 bu.

Salsify—Home-grown, 30@40c.

Tomatoes—Southern, 6-basket crates, $3.50@4.00 per crate; hothouse, 25c lb.

Turnips—New, 50@60c per doz. bunches; old, 30@40c bu.

Fruits.

Fancy Florida Strawberries—35@40c per qt.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.50@2.00.

California Navels—$2.00@2.50 per box.

Florida Oranges—$2.25@2.50 box.

Florida Pineapple Oranges—$2.50@2.75 per box.

California Lemons—$2.75@3.25.

Limes—$1.50 per 100.

Grape Fruit—Florida grape fruit, $1.75@2.25 per box.

Malaga Grapes—$4.50@7.00.

Cranberries—$2.50@3.00 bbl.

Pineapples—Cuban, $4.00 case.

Apples—Baldwins, $2.25@3.00 bbl.; Greenings, $2.75@3.25 bbl.

Extra Fancy Spitzenberg Apples and Rome Beauties, $1.75@2.00 per box; Staymer Wine Saps, $1.25@1.50 box.

Nuts.

English walnuts, soft shelled, lb., 20c; Italian walnuts, 16@18c lb.; almoads, lb., 20c; filberts, 14c; Brazils, lb., 18c; pecans, lb., 18c; peanuts, No. 1 Jumbos, bag 9c lb.; new chestnuts, 9@10c; cocoanuts, $4.50 per bag.

Miscellaneous.

Cider—Tonawanda Brand, fancy, 15c gallon.

Maple Syrup—$1.25 gallon.

Dromedary Dates—$2.75 per case of 30 packages.

California Figs—80c 12-lb. box; stewing figs, 6½@7c; Turkish figs, 15@25c lb.

Peanut Butter—11c lb.

Popcorn—Old, 4½c per lb.

Honey—White, 16@17c; case, $4.00.

Navy Beans—$2.10@3.20.

Red Kidney Beans—$3.15@3.25 bu.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 8@8½c; heavy and rough, 7½@8c.

Calves—11@13c.

Fowls—Live, 15c; young chickens, 15c; dressed, 18c.

Turkeys, alive, 17@18c; dressed, 22@23c.

Geese, alive, 13@14c; dressed, 14@15c.

Ducks, alive, 13@14c; dressed, 17c.

Yearling Lambs—10@12c; prime steers, 8@9c.

Steer Beef—Good, 11@12½c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, 7@9c.

Heifers—9@11c.

Bulls—8@8½c.

Provisions.

Lard—10¾c.

Fat Bacon—12½c.

Lean Bacon—22c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 18c; 9 to 10 lbs., 17c; 11 to 12 lbs., 14c.

Barrel Pork—Clear, pack pork, $19.50; clear hams, sugar cured, 14c; shoulders, 9½c; luncheon hams, 15½c.

Fresh pork sausage, 11½c; bologna, 13c; frankforts, 15c; garlic sausage, 13c; outside dried beef, 17c; inside, 24½c; knuckles, 26c.

Sea Food.

Oysters—Baltimore Standards, 85c per gal.; Baltimore select, $1.30; Connecticut, mediums, $1.50; extra size, Connecticut, $2.00; New York Counts, $1.60; Blue Points, 60c per 100; Rockaways, $1.25 per 100.

Clams—Little Necks, 90c per 100; large size, $1.25 per 100.

Fresh Fish.

Pickerel, No. 1, 9c; saugers, No. 1, 4½c; No. 2, 8c; perch, 7c; mullet, 3½c; whitefish, 12½c; carp, No. 1, 5c; white bass, 6c; gray bass, 3c; salmon, 10c; halibut, 12c; catfish, 10c.

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load on market place)—Loose, prime timothy, No. 1, $17.00; No. 2, $16.00 up. Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.05.

Oats—62c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 618 Monroe Street.)

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $8.00@8.25; winter patents, $8.25@8.50 per bbl.; family flour, $7.25@7.50 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $3.00@3.50.

Mill Feed (wholesale price per ton)—Bran, $27.00@29.00; middlings, brown, $28.00@30.00; white middlings, $35.00@37.00; coarse meal, $1.85@2.25 per cwt.; chop feed, $34.00@36.00; old process oil meal, $40.00@43.00.

Hay—Baled, $15.00@17.00.

Cotton Seed—$31.00@33.00.

Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.

Oats—Per bu., 68@70c.

Corn—Shelled, bu., 85@90c; ear corn, $1.25 per 100 lbs.

Buckwheat flour, $3.00@4.00 per cwt.; buckwheat grain, $1.40@1.50 per cwt.

Cornmeal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $2.00.

Salt—Michigan common, $1.35 per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.

POUND BACK DOOR OF TURK CAPITAL

Russians Bombard Forts on the Bosphorus---Dardanelles Attack Resumed.

London, March 29.—With Russia's Black sea fleet beginning its long-threatened attack upon the Bosphorus, 18 miles from Constantinople, and the great allied fleets renewing their attack upon the forts in the Dardanelles, both the front and back doors of the sultan's capital are being pounded with menacing demands for admission.

The Russian fleet opened a bombardment Sunday against the forts on both the European and Asiatic sides of the Bosphorus, the eastern gate to the Ottoman capital.

A large Turkish ship that was cut off in the Black sea and later tried to make its way into the Bosphorus, was sunk. This is believed to have been one of the vessels of the Turkish fleet, but the dispatches from the Russian commander have not yet identified it.

The Russian fleet is believed to be continuing its bombardment of the Bosphorus forts today, but the only information issued at the admiralty thus far relates to the attack of last Sunday.

The appearance of a Russian fleet before Stamboul and its capture of the Ottoman capital would gratify a national ambition that has existed since the days of Ivan.

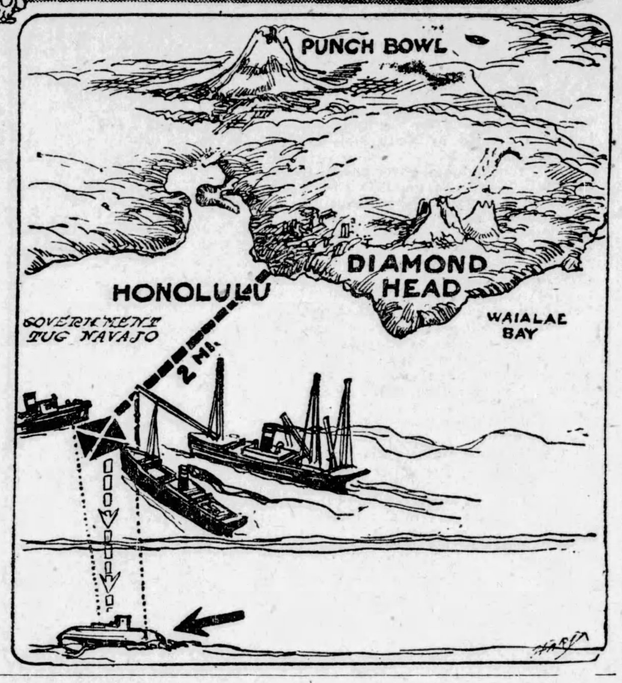
Admiral Eberhard is in command of the Russian fleet in the Black sea, and a dispatch from Odessa received today states that his flagship, the Imperatritsa Maria, a battleship of 22,000 tons, led the attack on the Bosphorus, being accompanied by the battleships Svaloi Evastafli Ioann Ziatoust, Pantelimon and Rotislav and the cruisers Pamat, Merkuria and Kagul.

ENGLISHMAN DROPS FIVE BOMBS ON STRASSBURG

Amstredam, March 29.—Berlin reports an aviator, apparently English, dropped five bombs on Strassburg Saturday. The damage was slight. Gun fire failed to reach the aeroplane, which was at a height of about 2,000 meters.

U. S. SUBMARINE AND PLACE WHERE SHE SANK IN HARBOR OF HONOLULU

Photo by INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE



UNITED STATES LOSES 21 MEN

Submarine F-4 Lost for Period of Five Weary Days.

Thursday, March 25, the United States submarine, F-4, with 21 men of the navy aboard, disappeared to the bottom of Honolulu harbor. No signal was received from the boat after her disappearance, and all efforts to find her in time to save the crew were fruitless.

Tuesday, Secretary of the Navy Daniels received a cablegram from Admiral Moore, at Honolulu announcing that Commander Smith, of the first submarine division, had succeeded in moving the lost submarine 300 feet shoreward from the point where she was located the night before. A dispatch stated that the lost boat had been located under 300 feet of water, 2,800 yards from the Honolulu lighthouse. There is no hope that anyone remains alive inside.

Submarine Disasters.

March 18, 1904—A-1, British, 11 lost.
June 20, 1904—Delfin, Russian, 26 lost.
June 8, 1905—A-8, British 14 lost.
July 6, 1905—Farfadet, French, 14 lost.
October 16, 1906—Lutin, French, 13 lost.
April 26, 1909—Foca, Italian, 13 lost.
June 12, 1909—Kambala, Russian, 20 lost.
July 14, 1909—C-11, British, 13 lost.
April 16, 1910—No. 6, Japanese, all hands lost.
May 26, 1910—Pluviose, French, 26 lost.
January 17, 1911—U-3, German, three lost.
February 2, 1912—A-3, British, 14 lost.
June 8, 1912 — Vendimiare, French, 24 lost.
October 4, 1912—B-2, British, 15 lost.
June 8, 1913—E-5, British, three lost.
January 16, 1914—A-7, British, 11 lost.

AUSTRIA OFFERS ITALY PORTION OF PROVINCE

Paris, March 29.—Austria has made a definite offer to cede to Italy a part of the province of Trent at the close of the war, the Petit Parisien's Rome correspondent says he has been informed. He adds that the proposal was made on Thursday and that the Italian government deferred its reply.

MARTIAL LAW IN ITALY ON APRIL 1

Will Take Over All Telegraph and Telephone Lines and Railroads in Kingdom.

Rome, March 29.—Martial law will go into effect throughout Italy on April 1. While no formal proclamation may be issued, the military establishment will take over all telegraph and telephone lines and the railroads.

After midnight on March 31, no information relating to the movements of the Italian navy or army may be transmitted. This rigorous censorship has been ordered by royal decree. While the decree covers only the period up to July 30, it will be extended at that time to cover the entire period of the war.

This is one of Italy's final steps in its war plans. Mobilization orders will be the next. These are expected at any moment.

Summary of the War.

German troops in the north of Poland have returned to the attack, centering their movement in the region of the Skwa river, near the Prussian border. An official announcement from Petrograd says that the Germans failed in an assault made with a division of infantry, and that the Russians, advancing in turn, compelled their opponents at one point to abandon their first line trenches.

The claim is made that further to the south, on the Pilica river, German forces were put to flight.

The Petrograd version of the fighting in the Carpathians represents that victories have been won at several points, giving the Russians access to northern Hungary.

According to the czar's official war bulletin, the Russian drive through Dukla pass has resulted in the occupation by the Russian troops of Buszow, Al Polynaka, Sboro, Al Komarnik and Csertesz, all to the north of Bartfeld and Szvidnek, important railroad towns against which the czar's troops are marching in force.

Vienna insists that the Austrians have gained successes in the mountain fighting.

From a diplomatic standpoint, observers are speculating hopefully on the reorganization of the Balkan league; but nevertheless it is felt that the visit to Bulgaria of Field Marshal Von Der Goltz, until recently at Constantinople, may check the reconciliation of this state with her neighbors.

UNIONIST PAPERS ATTACK PRIME MINISTER ASQUITH

Charge Lack of Vigor in Direction of War.

London, March 29.—Unionist journals are attacking Prime Minister Asquith for alleged lack of vigor in his direction of the war. The attack was begun by the Times and J. L. Gavin in the Observer, and is now taken up by the Morning Post, which says:

"Seven months ago we were told the war would strain all the resources of the community. * * * During the winter months it has never occurred to the prime minister to ascertain the ability of our armament establishments to supply munitions of war adequate to the increased and increasing necessities of our forces by land and sea? Apparently it has not.

"The power which, as prime minister, he should have sought has at length been taken over by the chancellor of the exchequer and a minister burdened with cares of an important department has stepped into the place of his leader."

THREE WARSHIPS IN DARDANELLES

Two Battleships and Cruisers Enter Straits to Protect Sweepers.

London, March 26.—The British battleships Queen Elizabeth and Agamemnon and the cruiser Cornwall entered the Dardanelles straits Wednesday night to protect mine sweepers, according to a dispatch to Reuter's telegram company from the island of Tenedos dated Thursday.

At 10 o'clock Turkish artillery at Erenkui fired five shells, and the forts at Kilid Bahr also fired. The British vessels replied with 20 rounds. To this the Turks made no reply. From midnight until morning the mine sweepers continued their work without disturbance, the correspondent says, and with very satisfactory results.

A Tenedos dispatch sent via Paris brings a report that 26,000 French troops have been landed on the coast of Asia Minor to attack Smyrna from the land side. These troops are believed to be part of the expedition commanded by General d'Amade.

The latest attack upon the Dardanelles is said to have opened at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. One of the dispatches from Athens states that two battleships entered the straits at that hour and bombarded Fort Kilid-Bahr until darkness fell.

Must Be Forced, Says Admiral.

Athens, March 26.—"No matter what sacrifices are necessary, we shall force the Dardanelles," was the statement made by Rear Admiral Guepratte, commander of the French ships in the allies' fleet, to a correspondent at Tenedos, according to a dispatch received from him today. The French commander said that losses must be expected but asserted that the task had been undertaken and would be accomplished.

The authorities of Constantinople are forcing Christians up to the age of 45 to work on the defenses protecting Constantinople along the heights on both sides of the Bosphorus. The coal shortage in the Turks' capital is acute. Many factories are closed, and the power stations of the street car service have been obliged to shut down.

SPOTTED FEVER KILLS THE DAUGHTER OF LADY PAGET

Lady Ralph Paget Was Nurse in Serbia.

Berlin, March 26.—The Serbian Daily Tribuna announces the death of Lady Paget, head of the British Red Cross in Serbia from spotted fever.

There are several Ladies Paget in England, of whom the best known is Lady Arthur Paget, daughter of the late Paran Stevens of New York, and who has long been the recognized leader of American society in London. The Lady Paget referred to in the above dispatch, apparently, is Lady Randolph Paget, daughter of Lady Arthur Paget.

Sir Ralph Paget has been the British minister in Belgrade for several years. During the Balkan war of 1912-13 Lady Ralph Paget acted as a nurse in the military hospital at Belgrade and won the affection of the wounded soldiers to an unusual degree.

Young Lady Paget's maiden name was Louisa Leila Margaret Wemyss Paget. She married Sir Ralph Paget in 1907. She was well known to all the members of the American colony in London and was popular with both American and English society.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Firemen and brakemen, $100 monthly; experience unnecessary; hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere; particulars free. 797 Railway Bureau, E. St. Louis, Ill.

Men to qualify for motormen, conductors, city and interurban; $70-$100 monthly; state age; experience unnecessary. Address Box Y-190, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

Wanted—Men, become railway mail clerks; commence $75 per month; for particulars write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. S-27, Rochester, N. Y.

Make ten dollars up weekly at home evenings writing for newspapers; we buy our students available output. Write 7 Press Syndicate, 874 Warder Bldg., Washington, D. C.

I made $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, 66S, Lockport, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

Immediately—Men and women wanted for government jobs, $65.00 to $150 month; vacations with full pay; no layoffs, short hours; common education sufficient; "pull" unnecessary; thousands 1915 appointments; write immediately for free list positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. S-31, Rochester, N. Y.

Wanted—Men and women, hustlers, everywhere, to distribute free packages of our high-grade spices and extracts; $5.00 a day. Write to B. Milton Remedy Co., Indian River, Mich.

Write moving picture plays; $50 each; all or spare time. Correspondence course not required. Details free. Atlas Pub. Co., 403 Atlas Bldg., Cincinnati.

At Once—Men everywhere for motormen, conductors; experience unnecessary; qualify now; state age; particulars free. Electric, 526 Syndicate Trust, St. Louis, Mo.

$25 weekly collecting names and addresses. Send stamp. Superba Co., W-57, Baltimore, Md.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

$2.50 per day salary paid one lady in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for concentrated flavoring in tubes; permanent position. J. S. Ziegler Co., 7 V., East Harrison, Chicago.

Earn $50 to $150 monthly at home spare time writing photoplays. Experience or correspondence course unnecessary; details free. Elyod Pub. Co., W-20, Washington, D. C.

Do easy pleasant coloring work at home; good pay; no canvassing; no experience required. Illus. particulars free. Helping Hand Stores, Dept. 806, Chicago.

FARMS WANTED.

Farms Wanted—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We pay 25c each for farmers' names. Send dime for contract. G-Sun, LeRoy, Mich.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich get richer. It demonstrates the REAL secret of the power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it 6 months free. H. L. Barber, 407 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

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Agents—Make $5,000 this year. Be your own boss; independent; abundant money; spare time your own. All or spare time; at home or traveling. Write E. M. FELTMAN, Sales Mgr., 504 Third St., Cincinnati, O., today for particulars.

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Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Adelbert Fox, Rector & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Washington, D. C.

Don't accept agency before you write me; my big firm. Address Bacorn, Elmira, N. Y.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Traveling salesmen wanted; experience not necessary. Earn big pay while you learn; mail during spare time; only eight weeks required, one or two hours a day. Steady position, easy work. Hundreds of good positions to select from. Write today for free book, "The Knight of the Grip," containing full particulars and testimonials from hundreds of students who have recently placed in good positions and are earning $100 to $500 per month. Address Dept. B-32, National Salesmen Training Association, Chicago, New York, San Francisco.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Profitable little farms at Richland Heights in Shenandoah Valley of Virginia; selected location; 5 and 10-acre tracts, $250 and upwards; terms: good fruit, vegetable, poultry and stock country. Large list of other farms. Write for literature now. F. La Baume, Agri. Agt. N. & W. Ry., 208 Arcade Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

200-acre farm located at town with churches, high school, Carnegie library, flour mill; 20 acres of timber; 160 acres under cultivation, balance in pasture; dark loam soil; surface level; orchard; 2 wells and cistern; good buildings. Price $13,500. Address Box 782, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

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Fortunes Told—Learn your future. Send dime, stamp, birth date. L. LeNor, 2321 Charlotte, Kansas City, Mo.

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Free report as to patentability. Illustrated Guide Book and List of Inventions Wanted sent Free. Victor J. Evans & Co., 126 9th, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS.

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GOVERNMENT positions are easy to get. Write for free booklet X-1032 tells how. Write immediately—NOW. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

114 Acres $3,600

Stock, Machinery, Crops Included.

12 cows, 3 heifers, 2 horses, brood sow, poultry, wagons, machinery, tools, hay, vegetables, etc., thrown in to quick buyer with this 114-acre make-a-living New York farm, as owner wants to retire to smaller place; 100 acres can be cultivated, pasture watered by spring, some woodland; 8-room house, big barn, poultry house, other buildings; good location, convenient to everything; goes if taken now at $3,600; easy terms. Full details and traveling directions page 30, "Strout's Farm Catalogue No. 29." Just out. Write today for your free copy. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 105, Union Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

OFFICIAL DENIAL

No War Tax on Homestead Land in Canada.

The report that a war tax is to be placed on Homestead lands in Western Canada having given considerable circulation in the states, is to advise all enquirers that no such tax has been placed, and there is no intention to place a war tax of any nature on such lands.

(Signed) W. D. SCOTT,
Supt. of Immigration.
Ottawa, Can., Mar. 15, 1915.

Start a Business of Your Own

We want gentlemen and ladies to represent us in selling Handkerchiefs and Embroidered Household Linens on our Premium plan direct to consumer. We pay cash commissions. Liberal territory open. Act quick sending your name and address.

Lubro. Mfg. Co., Dept. A, 248 Fourth Ave., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Billy Sunday's Message authorized. We will pay you $120.00 to distribute it in your neighborhood 60 days' work. Great opportunity for man or woman. Spare time may be used. Particulars and sample free. Universal Bible House, 1331 Winston Building, Philadelphia.

NOTED SOCIOLOGIST DIES

Charleston, S. C., March 29.—Dr. Charles R. Henderson, professor of sociology of the University of Chicago, died here eadly today after a short illness. He was born at Covington, Ind., December 17, 1848, and was graduated from the University of Chicago in 1892 and from the Baptist Union Theological Seminary in 1873.

Dr. Henderson was widely known for his work in sociology.

Equal Rights on the Farm.

Atchison Globe.

We are for equal rights to this extent: A farmer should let his wife retire from the strenuous life at the same time he does.

FLEETS CLASH IN AERIAL FIGHT

Hostile Aeroplane Fleets Battle While Cannon Boom Below Them.

Paris, March 24.—Following a terrific artillery duel, during which squadrons of hostile aeroplanes engaged each other high above the roaring guns, another infantry engagement has developed in west Flanders, it is reported from St. Omer. East of Nieuport, French artillery dislodged German guns from strong positions.

Further south German and French guns were engaged in a severe conflict in the swampy lowlands near Dixmude. Reports from the north indicate that hard fighting is in progress along the Yser river. Another artillery duel developed on the Aisne river. The French batteries near Soissons, having been reenforced during the past few days, were able to silence the German guns in short order.

In Champagn, there was still another artillery conflict, the Germans trying to destroy French trenches with heavy fire from their big guns.

French and German claims as to the result of fighting near Carency conflict. Each side claims a success there, the French claiming they took a line of German trenches.

Near Hartmannsweiler Kopf, in upper Alsace, the French captured and blew up a German blockhouse. The fighting in the mountain forests of Alsace at times takes on the character of Indian warfare in the early days of American history. The combatants in the small engagements there rely but little upon military formations and the fine points of tactics.

THROUGH WITH WOMEN, SAYS SUNDAY'S LEADER

Doesn't Want That Jay Affair Mentioned.

Chicago, March 25.—"I am through with the women."

Homer Rodeheaver, Billy Sunday's associate and choir leader, reached Chicago today with this utterance upon his lips when pressed for word of Miss Georgia Jay, the young woman the evangelist spurned at an alleged cost of $20,000 in a breach of promise action.

"Do a favor to the girl, myself and Christianity by not mentioning the affair," he said, and then sealed his lips to further questioning anent the ill-starred "affair de coeur."

Whether he has paid all or a half or a quarter or a tenth of the stipulated amount will probably never be told by Sunday's head singer, but the girl's lawyer, Cyrus Heren, says Mr. Rodeheaver can present a clean bill of dues.

NEW INVENTION
NO MORE WASH DAY
NEW METHOD
Of Cleaning Clothes

Cleans Family Wash in 30 to 50 Minutes—Woman's Hardest Work Made Easy—No Rubbing, No Motors, No Chemicals.

NOT A WASHING MACHINE

DOES IN ONE OPERATION THE WORK OF WASH BOARD, WASHING MACHINE AND WASH BOILER.

SEE HOW SIMPLE—DIFFERENT, EASY. Put on any stove—add water, then soap, then clothes—**move knob occasionally.** In 5 to 8 minutes first batch clean—next batch same way, same water—in 30 to 50 minutes family wash clean. **No labor, no injury to clothes.**

Over 100,000 sold.

Cleans woolens, flannels, blankets, or colored clothes as well as white goods, finest laces, curtains, bed clothes. **Saves time, fuel, labor. EASY WAY in 30 to 50 minutes cleans washing which before took entire day.** All metal, strong, durable, sanitary, light in weight. Easily used, cleaned, handled—always ready. Child or weakly woman can use it. Saves washday drudgery.

Users Praise the "Easy Way."

J. McGee, Tenn., writes:—"One young lady cleaned *day's washing in one hour* with Easy Way—another in *45 minutes.*" Mrs. T. Bullen, Canada, writes:—"I washed *bedding, heavy quilts, curtains, etc., without rubbing.*" Lauretta Mitchell, O., writes:—"Done a *big washing in 45 minutes—sold 3 already.*" A. D. Poppleton, N. Y.—"Gives perfect satisfaction. Washed bed quilts, *greasy overalls* and fine clothes. Greatest thing on earth." F. E. Post, Pa., writes:—

TWO WEEKS WASHING IN 45 MINUTES.

Clothes cleaned *without rubbing.*" J. H. Barrett, Ark., after ordering 38 Easy Ways says—"You have the grandest invention I ever heard of." J. W. Myers, Ga., says—"Find check for 12 Easy Ways. Greatest invention to womankind, forever abolishing miserable wash day. *Sells itself.*"

AGENTS GETTING RICH

R. O. Cowan, N. Y., placed 13 in 6 hours—(*profit $32.00.*) Mrs. J. Brown, sold 10 in 3 days—(profit $30.00.) K. J. Blevins, O., writes:—"**Made 7 calls sold 5 one day**"—(profit $15.00.) R. H. Latimore, Pa., writes:—"Sold 4 this morning. *Never yet turned down.*" A. G. Witt, Pa., "Received Easy Way yesterday; sold 4 today—not out for orders." Mrs. Gerrish, Mont., ordered sample, then 1 dozen, then 100—(*profit over $300.00.*) **Just made one shipment 1000 Easy Ways** to Russian agent. N. Boucher, Mass., orders 75 more, says:—"Everybody wants one, *best business I ever had.*" A. S. Verrett, La., sold 8 in one day—(profit $24.00.)

FREE SAMPLE TO WORKERS

We want managers, agents—men or women, home or traveling, all or part time, to show, take orders and appoint agents. **"Easy Way" new article.** Not worked to death. Best seller out. Every family wants one. People glad to see it demonstrated; buy without being asked, and throw away costly washing machines to use it. **Only 2 sales a day means $36.00 a week profit.**

Price only $6.00 ready for use. Sent anywhere. Not sold in stores. *Order one for your own use. Send for free sample offer, special agents proposition, &c.* **Costs nothing to investigate.** Send name and address anyway for full description. Write today.

HARRISON MANUFACTURING CO.
114 Harrison Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

OWN A BUSINESS
WE WILL HELP YOU.

"I made $88.16 first three days," writes Mr. Reed, of Ohio. Mr. Woodward earns $170 a month. Mr. M. L. Smith turned out $301 in two weeks. Rev. Crawford made $7.00 first day. See what they have done, judge what you can do.

LET US START YOU

in Gold, Silver, Nickel and metal plating. Prof. Gray's new electro machine plates on watches, jewelry, tableware and metal goods. Prof. Gray's New Royal Immersion Process latest method. Goods come out instantly with fine brilliant, beautiful thick plate, guaranteed 3 to 10 yrs. No polishing or grinding. Every family, hotel and restaurant want goods plated.

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People bring it. You can hire boys to do the plating as we do. Men and women gather work for small per cent. Work is fine—no way to do it better. No experience required, we teach you. Recipes, Formulas, Trade Secrets Free. Outfits ready for work when received. Materials cost about ten cents to do $1.00 worth of plating.

Our new plan, testimonials, circulars and SAMPLE FREE. Don't wait. Send us your address anyway. **GRAY & CO. PLATING WORKS, 717 Gray Bldg., Cincinnati, O.**

DECLARES MISERY GRIPS RUSSIANS

Writer Says Lower Classes Are Crushed Beneath Burdens of War.

Petrograd, March 29.—Rosy reports of conditions in Russia are constantly finding their way abroad. One would almost believe on reading these stories by correspondents of English birth and pro-British prejudices, that Russia is better off now than in peace time.

This is a shameful mistake. The war burdens are hard on the lower classes in the empire. Misery is widespread.

It is true the prohibition of the use of vodka has done something to alleviate the situation. But the effects are not as great as have been heralded abroad. What would be called "blind tigers" in the United States are springing up like mushrooms. Their specialty is "Tchantchi," said to be an imitation of a drink by the Chinese. It is much more potent than brandy or vodka.

Everywhere one hears complaints about the rising prices of the necessaries of life. Speculators are blamed, of course, in addition the taxes are almost beyond endurance and hit the peasants especially hard.

The use of horses' flesh for food is increasing. The government has reduced the freight charges on horse flesh, recognizing that it is now the food of the very poor.

In the Polish provinces conditions are infinitely worse than in the interior. The most alarming reports come from the small towns, where dire poverty prevails. There is a lack of coal, due to the German occupation of the mines of Jaglebie. This has necessitated the closing down of factories and industrial establishments and has consequently impoverished hundreds of thousands of Polish workingmen.

Of all classes the Jews are suffering the most. They are subject to programs as in the past, in addition to their other troubles, and many have been put to death.

AMERICANS LOSE IN CITY SACKING

Moctezuma, Mexico, Pillaged by Forces of Col. Miguel Samaniego.

Douglas, Ariz., March 27.—Colonel Miguel Samaniego, who captured Moctezuma, Sonora, March 16, looted the town, according to advices received here today, and continued eastward with plunder valued at $25,000. Ranches owned by Americans suffered heavily, every head of live stock, and even fowl, being killed or carried off.

M. G. Medina, judge of the first instance of Moctezuma, was executed. His court clerk, Leopoldo Herrera, and Cornelio Arvizu, a wealthy citizen, also were shot, after the Maytorena garrison fled. Then citizens were killed in the fighting. Samaniego lost 48 of his force killed and eight wounded.

No confirmation has been received of the report that Nacozari has been captured. That district is said to be completely dominated by Yaqui Indians, who are hostile to all Mexican factions.

At American Wells, southeast of Hermosillo, the Sonora state capital, one American and nine Mexicans are reported to have been killed.

Telegraph wires in that section are cut as rapidly as they are repaired and Southern Pacific officials have been warned that their linemen were in danger of being shot. The linemen now carry on their work under guard.

CALL MINES CHIEF PERIL IN STRAITS

British Naval Officials Say Dardanelles Forts Are Not Impregnable.

London, March 27.—British naval officers who participated in the operations last week in the Dardanelles, cables the correspondent at Athens of the Reuter Telegram Co., have expressed the belief that but for floating mines, the narrows of the Dardanelles would have been forced March 18, the day the allied fleet so fiercely bombarded the Turkish forts on either side of the narrow waterway.

It is the opinion of certain British officers, the correspondent goes on, that the forts themselves would not be able to bar the passage of the straits. Furthermore, the mine fields have been considerably weakened, as many mines were blown up during the last attack, while others had been cast adrift by a storm.

The French battleship Gaulois and the British battle cruiser Inflexible, damaged in the recent actions, have been towed to well sheltered bays, where they are effecting repairs. There is good reason to believe, in the opinion of these officers, that some of the forts along the Dardanelles have been demolished by the shells of the warships.

GERMANS RAM 2 MORE VESSELS

Submarines Sink the Aquila and the Falaba, Both British Steamers.

London, March 29.—German submarines have claimed two more victims. The British steamship Aguila has been torpedoed and sunk off Bishop's Islands, on the coast of Wales, and the West African mail steamer Falaba has been sunk off the mouth of Bristol channel.

The crew of the Aguilla was saved.

It had been reported that the Fabala was attacked and torpedoed by a German undersea boat on Sunday, but it was not until today that this report was confirmed.

The 145 persons on the Falaba were taken off in small boats.

The Aguila was attacked in St. Georges channel. The attack upon the Falaba also took place off the Welsh coast, but at a point south of the location of the destruction of the Aguila.

The Falaba left Liverpool on Saturday night and nothing further was heard of her until a fireless message was received stating that she was in distress at the mouth of Bristol channel and that her passengers were being removed.

Officials of the admiralty today accepted as true the story of the captain of the packet City of Brussels that he had rammed and sunk a German submarine in the North sea. The captain of the City of Brussels reported that he had opened fire upon the underwatercraft when about eight miles from the Maas lightship, having refused to pay any attention to the submarine's signal to stop. The City of Brussels was then sent against the submarine at full speed.

The German admiralty seems to be increasing the size of its submarine fleet in the waters around England. More and more of the craft are being reported.

A News Agency dispatch from Rotterdam states that the steamer Blieskroom La Flanders arrived at Ymuiden with the information that a German submarine, steaming westward, had been sighted on Sunday night near Noordhinter lightship in the North sea. Later the steamship sighted four British torpedo boat destroyers speeding westward after the submarine.

Harry Thaw has eleven lawyers working for him. Soon there will come the report that oxygen is being administered to his bank account.

World Outcast Ends Year on the Ocean

ABRAHAM COHEN

New York, March 26.—Peering longingly at the shores of the land, on which he is not permitted to set foot, Abraham Cohen, the man without a country because of the complexities of the immigrant laws, remained a prisoner on the steamer Vasari of the Lamport & Holt lines at Pier 12, Brooklyn. Cohen's life since 1914 has been one endless round of sea trips between New York and Rio Janeiro, Brazil. He has traveled nearly 35,000 miles in an effort to land in either New York or Rio Janeiro. He is still confident that some day he will get ashore. The immigration authorities think Cohen is insane. For that reason they will not permit his landing. The immigration officials of Brazil say that if Cohen is insane he cannot land in their territory even though he did start his journey from a Brazilian port.

"I came to the United States in 1912 with several thousand dollars," said Cohen, "and opened a store in Virginia, near Richmond. But after two years I became ill and lost my business. Then the immigration people said I was insane, and I was brought to New York and put on the Vandyck and ordered sent back to Rio Janiero. I was born in Russia, but I was taken to Brazil when a little baby. When the Vandyck stopped at Rio Janiero the officials would not let me land. Then I came back to New York and could not land. It has been the same story ever since. I'd like to have a home on shore."

"Don't Cut Me, Kid," Corpse Warns Barber

Gulfport, Miss., March 25.—After John Keating had been dead for six hours and his obituary had been published in a local newspaper, a barber was called in to shave his corpse. As the razor scraped the man's cheek his eyes opened, his lips parted, and he said:

"Don't cut me, kid!"

The barber dived through a window. A panic in the neighborhood followed.

Physicians who were called were unable to understand the case. Although today Keating was alive and well, they declared he was actually dead for six hours, life being extinct during that period.

Old-time jimmy-pipers rally round the P.A. standard!

Col. J. S. Powell of Pensacola, Fla., 95 years old, and nephew of William Henry Harrison, the ninth President of the United States, has just been elected to the "old-time jimmy-pipers" club. Col. Powell has smoked for 85 years, breaking into harness as a ten-year-old. We will be glad to receive pictures of old-time smokers.

Copyright 1915 by R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

Col. J. S. Powell of Pensacola, Fla.

Now, everybody sit around close:

Any farmer along the friendly road will tell you never to judge the depth of a well from the length of its pump-handle. Just like it's back-shuffling cards to choose your tobacco from *the looks of the package!*

Pick P. A. for pipe joy and cigarette makin's joy, and you'll be just as happy as a June bug in an apple tree. For it's mighty widespread news nowadays that Prince Albert is made by a patented process that *takes the teeth out of the smoke* and leaves your tongue as calm and peaceful as a harvest-moon night. That's *jimmy-pipe joy* that comes via

PRINCE ALBERT
the national joy smoke

While the spring's young, tune up that old jimmy-pipe and bud-out into a real and true pipe smoker. Sure enough, you'll be in full bloom before the day is done, if you'll smoke P. A. For there's no more teeth in it than in a mocking bird's tune box. *And let that drift into your system!*

Buy P. A. in toppy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; pound and half-pound tin humidors—and that classy crystal-glass pound humidor with the sponge in the top that keeps P. A. so good.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, Winston-Salem, N. C.

A MISSOURI FARM AND INDEPENDENCE

$5 Cash and $5 Monthly. No Interest, no Taxes. Either 10 or 20 acres (you take your choice, regardless of size); also three town lots and 5 shares in successful 1,000-acre orchard company, all for only $300; $5 down and $5 monthly, without interest or taxes. Will pay round trip railway fare to buyers; payments stop in case of death. Write for photographs and information. We have been thoroughly investigated and our land and orchard inspected and approved by the state authorities of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, Texas, Oklahoma and West Virginia. Munger Security Co., N. 121 N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

You can be a Nurse

We positively guarantee to train you IN YOUR OWN HOME, furnish uniform and assist you to position. Earn while learning. We have trained hundreds of women to earn $12 to $25 a week. Write for our catalog and illustrated booklet "Letters from National Nurses."

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF NURSING
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AGENTS 200% PROFIT
Handy, Automatic
HAME FASTENER

Do away with old hame strap. Horse owners and teamsters wild about them. Fasten instantly with gloves on. Outwear the harness. Money back if not satisfactory. Write today for confidential terms to agents.

F. Thomas Mfg. Co., 4878 Home St., Dayton, Ohio.

Fish Bite like hungry wolves any season, if you use my Magic-Fish-Lure, a fish bait **ever discovered.** Keeps you busy pulling them out. Write today and get a box to help introduce it. Agents wanted.

J. F. Gregory, Dept. 96 St. Louis, Mo.